

1938

The Speech of Haynesville, Louisiana, at Three Age Levels.

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THE SPEECH OF HAYNESVILLE, LOUISIANA, AT THREE AGE LEVELS

A Dissertation

**Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

in

The Department of Speech

By

Johnnye Akin Fenn

M. A., Louisiana State University, 1935

M. S., University of Michigan, 1936

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ABSTRACT

Fenn, Johnnye Akin: The Speech of Haynesville, Louisiana, at Three Age Levels. Thesis directed by C. M. Wise

The purpose of this study is four-fold: (a) to determine the amount and type of general American and southern speech characteristics in the speech of three informants living in the border-line town of Haynesville; (b) to note the differences in speech at the three age levels corresponding to the ages of the informants; (c) to note the consistency of each speaker in his speech habits; (d) to show the relation between dialectal pronunciations of today and earlier British pronunciations.

The medium of securing the desired information is the work-book of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, which was compiled by members of the Atlas staff. The work-book consists of between eight hundred and one thousand words and phrases, arranged so as to elicit responses on nearly every phase of an every-day life.

The method of questioning the informants was one of asking the question in such a way that the interviewer did not pronounce the word desired in the answer. This avoided the problem of the informants' copying the speech of the interviewer instead of giving natural responses.

The transcription of the records is entirely objective. Phonetic transcription is used, rather than phonemic, enabling the interviewer to show finer differences in pronunciation.

The study is presented in four divisions. From these divisions, detailed analyses of each sound are made, giving the frequency of occurrence, with the percentage and forms of deviation from the unmodified phoneme.

From these data conclusions are drawn as to the type of speech used by the three informants, the predominance of the general American or southern dialect, and the persistence of early British forms.

INTRODUCTION

Historical Background of Haynesville

The town of Haynesville is situated in the extreme northwestern part of Claiborne Parish. It is a quiet, progressive town of about twenty-five-hundred population, well designed to lend itself to a research of speech habits among its inhabitants. Until the oil boom in 1921, it was singularly free from all "foreign" dialectal influence of any kind. An occasional family of Jews and Assyrians, and one "Yankee" family added linguistic variety, but had little influence on the native speech of the citizens. With the advent of oil production the population jumped, almost over night, from 1,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. Many and varied were the dialects heard at this time, and great their influence, except on the speech of those whose habits were already formed.¹

The Haynesville settlement is not an old one compared to the towns and communities studied in New England by the Atlas workers. The parish itself was incorporated by act of the legislature in 1828, and it was named for Louisiana's first governor. The legislative act reads as follows:

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened: That all that portion of territory within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the eastern bank of Red River, about fifty miles northwest of the town of Natchitoches, at the northern boundary line of Township thirteen; thence east, in the direction of said line, to the dividing line between Ranges three and four west; thence along said line, which shall form the western boundary of the parish of Ouachita, north to the Arkansas territory; thence to the main branches of Red River, and descending the same to the beginning, be and the same is erected into a new parish, to be called the parish of Claiborne.²

¹The three informants in this research fall into this class. Even the youngest informant escaped almost unscathed from the sudden barrage of dialects. The two older informants were too strongly entrenched in their speech habits to adopt more than an occasional new pronunciation.

²D. W. Harris and B. M. Hulse, The History of Claiborne Parish Louisiana, p. 18.

About seven years after the incorporation there was a great increase of emigration. "But, from 1840 to 1860, Mississippi, Alabama, South and North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee sent in their sons and daughters and slaves by hundreds and by thousands. In a few years roads, farms, villages, churches and school-houses were to be found all over the purchase."² The settlers were honest, hard-working people who came to make their home in this new territory. Because of the fertility of the soil, the prodigious forests, and the abundance of wild game, the new inhabitants prospered until the beginning of the "late bloody war" in 1861.

During the rush of building new homes and settling new communities, many small villages and community centers came into being in the parish. Some of these still exist and have grown larger, while others died out altogether. One of the most important of these villages was old Haynesville, which came into being when Mr. J. C. Taylor opened a small retail store in 1848. For a few years prior to that date there had been one or two stores in the vicinity, and others were opened later. After the rush of 1850, the community grew rapidly, and several industries came into existence; farming then, as always, was the chief of these.

Sometime after 1848 a new town site was selected, one mile north, and the present town of New Haynesville was settled. The primary reason for the change was the fact that the L. and N. W. Railroad did not run through Old Haynesville. One of the citizens, who was helping to build the railroad, secured the real estate in and around New Haynesville, then promoted a campaign to move the old town to a point near the railroad station, which was to be his property. Another reason for the change was that the government would not establish two post offices so close together. What with the

²Ibid, p. 21.

new post office and railroad station in another locality the citizens were almost compelled to move in order to be saved from complete isolation.³

The new town grew slowly at first. The people lived in tents and in the backs of stores until homes could be built. In spite of the fact that the railway company promised a depot, a box car served the purpose for about four years.

The town was incorporated in 1861. Following the war, the few settlers who were left struggled along, making new adjustments or moving away as necessity demanded; the promising future of the little community had been shattered for the time being.

The new community suffered many hardships. The heavy rainfall and resulting floods hindered the farming activity. The people were not willing to tax themselves for the new school system, and so did not take advantage of the power given to them to levy a parish tax for that purpose. The lands donated by Congress were unwisely managed, often being sold or rented without receipt of funds for the rent or sale. The rule of the "carpet-baggers" caused education to fall into disrepute and the people lost confidence in its future.

However, in spite of all these hardships, the community grew, prosperity returned after many years, and the sturdy sons of the soil were rewarded by a steady growth and increase in the native wealth and population.

Linguistic Background of Haynesville

Linguistically, Haynesville is situated at a vantage point, on the border-line between the speech of the deep South and that of the general

³These facts and dates were obtained from the citizens, for no printed matter is available on the period of change from Old to New Haynesville.

American area. Some of the inhabitants speak a pure southern speech (including all its sub-standard deviations), some lean strongly toward G. A., while others use a mixture of the two. To the linguist, this community is a storehouse of interesting material. Many of the differences between the dialects are very obvious, even to the laymen; many are more subtle and remain to be determined by the specialist.

Claiborne Parish was settled from the beginning primarily by southerners coming from other parts of the South. When the first/trail makers headed toward the unexplored and unsettled West from the "old country" of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolines, they naturally brought their native pronunciations with them, and they retained these pronunciations because there was very little outside contact to cause a change. With the older people came an "old-fashioned" speech which is still heard to some extent among members of the oldest living generation. The origin of most of this speech, as will be seen later, can be traced directly back to earlier British speech. Although into the new isolated community the old speech was retained by the older generation, the children felt a wider influence of background through the new school teachers, preachers, and children coming from other sections of the country.

The Alabamans and Georgians had found this sparsely settled land during the migration of about 1849. These two states gave the majority of the citizens to this new parish. Many of the ancestors of these frontiersmen had come to Alabama, through Georgia, and through the Carolinas from England. This was the case, interestingly enough, with the lineage of the three informants questioned in this research. The parents of the oldest informants and the grandparents of the youngest came from the southern and

south central part of Alabama, having moved there in their youth from Georgia or Carolina.

When Claiborne Parish was settled, it covered a great deal more territory than it does today. During its infancy there came a colony of Germans, Count Von Leen with three hundred followers in his entourage. After a sentence of "perpetual banishment" from Germany, he had come to Louisiana to make his home. By congressional decree the Germans were granted a large tract of land twelve miles west of the present parish seat, Homer. (This tract is now in another parish.) The community, Germantown, had its own minister, physician, mechanics, etc., and held everything in common. "Here the colony engaged in agriculture and merchandizing, and succeeded well. Their mercantile business was small at first, but gradually increased till in 1870, they did a business which aggregated one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). Their business was conducted on the credit system, and a large number of their customers failing to settle, in 1871 they failed. Had they enforced collections, they might have continued to prosper financially; but recalling to mind their own distresses years before, and the aid and sympathy extended to them at that time, they deeply sympathized with their customers, who lost their all in the great Civil War, and they could not find in their hearts to oppress them."⁴

Of the entire colony there are now left only a few scattered members and a few German names. In spite of the social and economic intercourse between this group and the native settlers, it cannot be said that there was any more than a very casual linguistic influence, if any at all. It is known definitely that the three informants interviewed in this research

⁴D. W. Harris and B. M. Hulse, ibid., p. 92.

were not influenced linguistically by the descendants of this German colony.

Haynesville is so far removed from south Louisiana that it does not feel the influence of the "Cajun" and other French dialects.

A word is in order here regarding the possible influence of Negro speech in this locality. It is believed that there is, as a rule, surprisingly little reaction upon each other by the speech of white people or Negroes. Negro speech appears to be influenced by white speech only when Negroes, to an appreciable degree, are isolated among large numbers of white people. The Negroes of the deep South have not experienced such isolation since early colonial days and their speech has changed only very slowly since that time. The speech of white people correspondingly appears to take on Negro quality only when people live in relative isolation from large numbers of their own race and are, instead, surrounded by large numbers of Negroes. This condition exists only in certain agricultural sections where the Negro population outnumbers the white population, and where white women and children hear constantly the speech of house servants, and white men the speech of field or industrial laborers. Haynesville, being in the hill country, is not in an area where these conditions of population imbalance prevail. There is, therefore, an unusually small degree of Negro influence on the speech of the people of Haynesville.

Social Background of Haynesville

The social activities of present-day Haynesville differ markedly from those of the time when Haynesville was young. Today there are five beautiful churches, three large brick school buildings, a hospital, paved

streets, and many lovely homes. Literary and music clubs, Boy Scout Troups, civic clubs, etc., help to promote better citizenship. Since 1925 a church member is no longer suspended for dancing. Social welfare problems are few and are usually handled through the churches and civic clubs. Poor railroad facilities have done more than anything else to retard the growth of the town. Now that a paved highway runs through Haynesville, the town has more outside contact, and consequently the cultural side of life is broadening.

INFORMANTS

With the foregoing picture of the town of Haynesville in mind, it is à propos at this point to give particular information about the three informants. They were chosen because they were representative of three generations.

Dr. Bernard Bloch says,

All descriptions of a dialect based on the speech of a single person or even of two or more persons (or indeed of any number short of the total population), are open to the suspicion of recording, in part at least, individual peculiarities of speech rather than a dialect. But this charge, which is urged only rarely nowadays, applies with equal force not only to the many successful linguistic atlases of European countries, but to every study that has been made of the speech of any country, section or community. In this connection we may set up the following 'postulate' for the science of linguistic geography--an assumption not susceptible of proof (or at least never yet proved) but underlying all the methods and results of that science: That the speech of one person, born in a given community of native parents, if he has spent all or nearly all of his life (including especially the first twenty years) in the place of his birth, and has associated exclusively or chiefly with other natives of the same community, provided in addition that he has not been subjected in an abnormal degree to the influence of formal education or of strangers reared elsewhere, may be considered typical, at least in its major features, of the dialect spoken in that community by persons of the same generation and social status.⁵

LaDelle Kendrick Bice

[lə dɛl kɛndrɪk bɑɪs]

The youngest informant, Mrs. LaDelle Kendrick Bice, was born June 29, 1905. She attended grammar school and was graduated from the local high school in 1923. After graduation she attended for one term the nearby Louisiana State Normal College at Natchitoches, Louisiana. Her activities during this period were principally athletics and church work. For a short time, she was the social reporter for the weekly newspaper; occasionally

⁵Dr. Bernard Bloch, The Treatment of Middle English Final and Pre-consonantal R in the Present-Day Speech of New England, Introduction, pp. 3-4. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation of Brown University, 1936.

she wrote news articles and covered special events. After giving up this work, she was employed as a grocery clerk for a short time.

She was married in 1926 to Eugene F. Bice, a native of Mansfield, Louisiana, who has about the same social and educational background as she. The union is most congenial. Both husband and wife are devout members of the Christian or "Disciples of Christ" church. She does a great deal of religious work--teaches Sunday School, and belongs to the Bible club of the Christian church. She recently has joined a sewing club.

For reading material Mrs. Bice prefers the Bible to all other reading matter. The daily papers keep her abreast of current affairs; for fiction and for articles of interest to the housewife, she goes to the best magazines for women. Her major interests are in her house and her flower garden.

Her social contacts are primarily through the church. Here she meets school teachers, business people, farmers, and oil field workers.

In the last few years, she and her husband have spent their vacations in travel, going to Florida to visit relatives, to the Gulf Coast, and as far West as New Mexico.

Her mother and father were born and reared in Claiborne parish and are now 63 and 70 years old respectively. They have five children. Their interests are practically the same as Mrs. Bice's. They were educated in the public schools of the parish, and the father attended a watch making school in St. Louis, Missouri, before opening his own jewelry shop, in Haynesville.

Callie A. Akin

[kæli æi ækɪn]

The middle-aged informant, Mrs. Callie A. Akin, was at the time of

the interview in her early sixties. She had spent most of her life in or near Haynesville. Her education consists of that offered in the country schools of the little community. From earliest childhood, she has had an avid thirst for knowledge and education, but being denied these advantages, she began teaching in the country schools. While teaching, she took an active part in community affairs such as church, singing schools, and social affairs in vogue during her youth.

After teaching for a few years, she married a promising young farmer, who died during the third year of marriage, leaving her with one child, a home, live-stock, and a farm. While a widow, she managed her farm, increased her property, and developed into a shrewd business woman, driving a hard bargain, gaining the respect of all.

From her second marriage, four children were born. During all the long struggle, she never lost her desire for a higher education. When her children grew up and attended school and college, she gave them every possible advantage because of the opportunities she had missed.

Today, she is unusually active for one her age, manages her varied business interests, attends church, and spends most of her spare time reading. She reads only such things as news articles, affairs of the day, and educational articles. She listens to lectures over the radio--but never "wastes time" on fiction.

She takes little interest in ordinary social affairs, because she thinks they also are a waste of time. She is essentially a business woman who has been handicapped by household duties. Her travel has not been extensive, but when she does travel her keen senses are alert, and very few things escape her attention. She is an interesting conversationalist. Her

chief concern is for her children, who, in turn, adore and respect her. In short--she is the matriarch of the clan.

Benjamin Franklin Warren

[b ɛndʒə mən fræŋ klɪn wərɪn]

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Warren, the oldest informant, was at the time of the interview eighty-five years old. He is a typical example of the older generation, who worked hard, hunted and fished a great deal, and never attended school. Instead of taking advantage of the meagre opportunities of the day, he preferred to roam the woods or visit the other farmers; consequently, he never learned to read or write. He is not married and is supported entirely through the generosity of his sister.

He never attends church, never goes to any social affairs, can not read the daily papers, and has doubt as to the authenticity of the voices heard over the radio. His duties in everyday life consist solely of taking care of himself. He walks a great deal and visits a friend at his work in the oil field; this man reads to him and discusses the affairs of the day. Together they settle many affairs of state.

B. F. W. is extremely opinionated, and biased, and is an inherent negativist. For entertainment and amusement he gives free advice to all the colored people in the neighborhood--on any subject from raising chickens to the possibilities of the next presidential election.

His travel has been limited. Once in his youth he visited New Orleans, and he made another trip to visit relatives in southern Alabama and northern Florida.

He was quite pleased when asked to help in recording some of the older forms and ways of saying things. Throughout the interview he talked freely,

gave much valuable information and was sorry when the interview was over. He had no trouble in answering the questions and did not hesitate in his responses. His manner was easy, his attitude toward the interviewer was pleasant, and he had no interest in improving his language.

By reason of lack of education and any particular ambition, his speech is the natural, old-fashioned speech of several generations ago. Many of his pronunciations, which are now called "dialectal," can be traced directly to British speech of former centuries.⁶ His complacency prevents any change in himself or his speech.

⁶Cf. Chapter IV.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this thesis is four-fold: (a) to determine the amount and types of general American and southern speech characteristics in the speech of the three informants living in the border-line town of Haynesville; (b) to note the differences in speech at three age levels; (c) to note how consistent each speaker is in his speech habits; (d) to show the relation of dialectal forms of today to early British forms.

MEDIUM OF INVESTIGATION

The medium of securing the desired information was the work-book of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, which was compiled by members of the Atlas staff. The work-book consists of between eight hundred and one thousand words and phrases, arranged so as to elicit responses about every phase of an everyday life.

The method of questioning the informant was one of asking the question in such a way so that the interviewer did not pronounce the word desired in the answer. This avoided the problem of the informant's copying the interviewer's speech instead of giving his natural response. The factor of time was not considered, and consequently the informants spent many hours in unguarded conversation.

Very often a few acquired pronunciations would slip into the speech of informants L. K. B. and C. A. A. When such obviously unnatural expressions and pronunciations were heard, they were carefully verified in a conversational situation. The oldest informant, B. F. W., was never on the defensive and rather took pride in his speech, saying that the modern version of such and such [sɪt p sɪt] a word was never heard during his youth.

The transcription of the records is entirely objective. The method of recording is that used by the Linguistic Atlas. Close transcription is

used, rather than broad transcription, to enable the interviewer to show finer differences in pronunciation. This form of transcription proved to be an invaluable aid, as well as a necessity, in determining the shades of differences in pronunciation.

No attempt is made in this study to establish a correct or incorrect standard of pronunciation. "National use based upon the speech of educated speakers abides as the only general standard which has recognized value in American English."⁷ The only purpose is to transcribe with as much accuracy, and as carefully as possible, the fine variations. The records are records of fact, not of theories or personal preferences.

Such delicate nuances and distinguishing characteristics as timbre, rhythm, and pitch are not recorded in this study. Although these qualities have a definite relationship to the speech pattern of any individual, or of a dialect, they could not be included in a research of this type. The pitch and rhythm patterns of the southern and General American speech are distinguishing characteristics, but they had to be sacrificed in a research of this kind. This limitation, however, does not jeopardize the value of the recorded sounds, since the primary interest is in pronunciation. The features of nasality and undue lengthening of the phonemes were recorded in this work. The lexical variations are of extreme interest, and are listed in Chapter I.

The author was not interested in any one particular phonetic feature or group of features more than another. All sounds are of equal importance and are treated as such in the analysis. The object is to get a composite picture of the speech at three age-levels, rather than a cross-section or sample of peculiar pronunciations and idiosyncrasies. The sheer length and scope of the work-book prevented major attention to these. Although a few examples did appear, they are treated as exceptional, not typical.

⁷G. P. Krapp, The English Language in America, p. 12.

CHAPTER I

WORK-SHEETS SHOWING LEXICAL VARIANTS

1 one	wʌʌn	wʌ̃n	waʌn
two	tuː	tʊ uː	tuː
three	θriː	θ rɪ	θʃ ri
four	fəː	fəʊə	fəuː
2 five	fəːˌɪv	fəɪ v	fəɪːv
six	sɪːks	sɪːks	sɪks
seven	sɛːvən	sɛvən	sɛbm
eight	eɪt	eɪt	eɪt
3 nine	nāːn	naɪn	naːn
ten	tɪːn	tɛːn	tɪːn
eleven	lɛːvən	ɛːlɛvən	lɛbm
twelve	twɛəv	twɛəv	twɛəv
4 thirteen	θɜːtɪn	θɜːtɪn	θɜːtɪn
fourteen	fəʊːrtɪn	fəʊːtɪn	fəːˌtɪn
twenty	twɪntɪ	twɪntɪ	twɪntɪ
twenty-seven	twɪntɪ sɛvən	twɪntɪ sɛvən	twɪntɪ sɛbm
5 thirty	θɜːdɪ	θɜːtɪ	θɜːdɪ
forty	fɔːrdɪ	fɔːrtɪ	fɔːrdɪ
seventy	sɛːvəntɪ	sɛvəntɪ	sɛːmtɪ
hundred	hʌndrɪd	hʌndrɪd	hʌ̃ndəd
6 the first (man	fɪrst	ʃə fɪs mɛːn	fʌːs
the second	sɛkən	ʃə sɛkən mɛːn	sɛgən
the fifth	fɪfː	ʃə fɪf t mɛːn	fɪf
the sixth	sɪks θ	ʃə sɪks mɛːn	sɪks
7 (a) he said it only)	wʌːnːs	wʌnts	
once			
he said it) twice	twəːs	twəɪs	

1 (Cont'd)

7 (b) all at once twice as good	ʔd wʌn ^t s twā ⁱ s ʔs gu ^t d	ʔt ^d wʌnts twais ʌz gud	ʔl tə wʌn ^t s
8 January	dʒʔnjuwʔrɪ	dʒɪ njawɛrɪ	dʒʔnjuʔrɪ
February	fɛ bju ^w ɛrɪ	fɛ bjəwɛrɪ	fɛ bwuɛɪ ⁺ ɪ
April	eɪprə ^t	eɪprul	eɪprul

2

1 Tuesday	tjuzdɪ	tjuzdɪ	tʃuzdɪ
Wednesday	wɪnzɪ	wɛ [^] nzɪ	wɪnzɪ
Thursday	θɜsdɪ	θɜsdɪ	θɜsdɪ
Saturday, Sabbath	sædɜdɪ/sɛbəθ	sædɜdɪ sʌndɪ	sædɜdɪ
4 good morning!	gu ^t d mo ^v niŋ	gʊd mɔrniŋ (ʌnt ^ə l nu ^ə n)	gu ^d mɔ ^v ni n
5 afternoon	ʔftə nu ^w n	ivni [^] ŋ	ivni n
6 good day!		haʊdɪ du	gʊd:ɛɪ
7 evening	ivni n	nɑɪt	nɑɪt

3

1 Do you say 'good night'			gu ^d nɑɪ t
3 We start to work	sʌn ʌp	sʌn ʌp ^b	də laɪ ^t d
4 The sun/ rose	kɛɪm ʌp	ro ^v z	kʌm ʌp
5 We work until) sunset	sʌn dʌʊn	sʌn sɛt	dark
7 yesterday	jɛst ^d ɜ dɛɪ	jɛstrɛɪ ^t	jɪstɪdɪ
8 Do you say 'He came)		sʌndɪ bəfo ^ə l ʔst	ə wɪk əgo ^u

4

1 (a) Do you say 'Is he coming)	sʌndɪ ə wɪk	sʌndɪ wɪk	ə wi ⁱ k
(b) dark	dɑ ^t rk	dɑ::ək	dɑ ^t rk
(c) we work from)	kʔ ^z n tə kɛɪnt	dɛɪ laɪt:ɪ l dɑ:k	
2 tomorrow	tə mɑ ^t rə	tə mərə	tə mərə
3 what time is it	Mæt:aɪm ɪz ɪt ^d	Mæt:aɪm ɪz ɪt ^d	Mæt:āɪm ədɛɪ [?] ɪz ɪt

* (Cont'd)

4 a gold) watch	wa'itʃ	waɪtʃ	w'aɪtʃ
5 half past seven	sɪks ² θɜːdɪ hæf æftə	seven	θɜːtɪ mɪnɪdɪz
6 quarter of eleven	əv	kwɔːdə tɪl	ɪlɪvən fɪftɪn mɪnɪts tɪl
7 (a) for quite) a while	steɪ ə Maɪt ə Maɪl		steɪ ə Maɪl
(b) he spelled me	dæʊn	əʊd spɛl mi	dɛʒvən
8 <u>this year</u>	ðɪs ɪr	ðɪ ə jɛə	ðɪs ɛə
	5		
1 He is three year(s) old	jɪərs	jɛsoʊld	jɛɪə
2 He's going to be (ten	ɡoʊɪn	wɪəl bi	wɪt bi
3 <u>a year ago</u>	ə jɪər ə ɡoʊ ə jɛr ə ɡoʊ		ə jɛəf ɡoʊ
4 it's a) nice day	pʊrdɪ	ə naɪs deɪ	pʊˈrɪ deɪ
5 it's a) gloomy day	drɪrɪ	drɪrɪ dɑːk deɪ	bɜːdɪeɪz
6 it's) hazy, smoky	heɪzɪ	fəɡɪ	smoʊˈkɪ
7 it's) clearing up	klɪˈrɪŋ	ɪts ə klɪˈrɪŋ ʌp	kl ɜːɪn ʌp
8 the weather is) changing	tʃeɪndʒɪŋ	tʃeɪndʒɪn	vɜː bɜːd
breaking, gathering			
turning, threatening			
	6		
1 heavy rain /of short duration	flʌd	hard reɪn	bɪɡ reɪn
2 thunderstorm	stɔːm	θʌndr stɔːm	stɔːm
3 it) blew (all night)	blɪt	blu	blou d
4 (a) the wind's) from the south	ðə saʊθ	frəm ðə saʊθ	frəm ðə saʊθ
(b) a southwest wind	saʊθweɪst	saʊθweɪst	saʊθweɪst
(c) northeast	nɔːrθɪst	nɔːrθɪst	nɔːθɪst
5 (a) it(s) drizzling	drɪzɪn	drɪzɪn	drɪzɪn
(b) a steady drizzle	sprɛŋklɪn	stedɪ drɪzɪ	saʊwə

6 (Cont'd)

6 fog	fə ^ə g	fəg	fə ^ə g
7 foggy	fə ^ə gɪ	fəgɪ	fə ^ə gɪ
8 it's) burned off	klɪ ^ə rd ɒf	klɛ ^ə rd ɒf	bʌnɪn
7			
1 <u>drought</u>	dræ ^ə ʊθ	draʊθ	dra ^ə ʊθ
2 the wind is) pick- ing up	gɛdɪn strɒŋkər	kʌmɪŋ ʌp	gɛdɪn ʌp haɪr ^d
3 it's) letting up			
(a) of a strong wind	kə ^ə mɪŋ dæ ^ə ʊn	gɪvɪn weɪ	ə lɑɪn
(b) of a light wind	kə ^ə mɪŋ dæ ^ə ʊn	nɒt blɒ ^ə ɪn sə hɑrd	ə lɑɪn dæ ^ə ʊn
4 it's) rather snappy	æ ^ə rɪf	krɪsp kʌl	k ^ə uː ^ə l mɒnɪn
5 we had a) frost	fɾɒst	fɾɒst	fɾɒst ^t
6 (a) the lake) froze over (last night	fɾoʊzəvər	fɾoʊz əvər	fɾoʊz əvər
(b) it's) frozen	fɾoʊzn	fɾoʊzn	fɾoʊz
7 sitting room	lɪvɪn rum	fɾʌnt rum	bɪg ru ^ə m
8 the room is) nine foot high	fɪ ^ə t	nɑɪn fɪ ^ə haɪ	fɪ ^ə t

8

1 picture	pɪk ^{tʃ} ɪ	pɪktʃəz	pɪ ^ə tʃəz
2 (a) <u>chimney</u>	tʃɪmɪ	tʃɪmɪ	tʃɪmɪ
(b) <u>hearth</u>	hɜθ	hɜθ	hæ ^ə θ
(c) andirons	dɒ ^ə ɡændz	ændəɪnz	fə ^ə dɒ ^ə ɡz
3 the lamp, etc., is on the) mantle shelf	mæ ^ə ntl pɪs	mæ ^ə ntl bɒ ^ə rd	fə: bɒ ^ə d
4 chimney /of an indus- trial plant	smɒk stæk	smo ^ə k stæk	
5 (a) <u>log</u> (a back log)	bæk stɪk	bæk stɪk	bæk stɪ ^ə k
(b) chunk	sto ^ə wʊd	sto ^ə v wʊd	sto ^ə wʊd
(c) lightwood	kɪ ^ə n lɪŋ	splɪ ^ə ndrɪz	laɪtəd

8 (Cont'd)

6 <u>soot</u>	sʌʔt	sʌt	smʌʔt
7 (a) the ashes are white	ar	a r Maɪ t	Iʔ z
(b) it burns to white ashes	Maʔ ʔʰɪz	tə ʔʰɪz	tu Maʔʰ ʔʰɪz
8 (a) <u>chair</u>	tʃʰ ʔə r	tʃɛ r	tʃɛʔ
(b) window	wɪ ndə	wɪ ndə	wɪ ndəʔ

9

1 <u>sofa</u> leunge, couch	seʊ fr	sɛ:tʰ	kaʊʔtʃɪ z
2 chest of drawers dresser, bureau	ʃɪfə nɪʊə r	ʃɪfə roʊ b	bɪ roʊ
3 furniture	fɜ nɪ tə r	fɜ nɪ tə	haʊ ə plʌʔ ndə
4 bedroom chamber	bɛɪ druʰm	bɛ drum	slɪ pɪ n ruʰm
5 window shades blinds	ʃeʊɪ d	ʃeɪ dz	kʰ rʰ nɜ
6 (a) clothes closet	kloʊ z kləʔzɪ t	klɔ zɪ t	kloʊ s prɛ s
(b) wardrobe	wɔ rdreʊ b	wɔ rdreʊ b	kloʊ s seɪ f
7 garret attic	ʔtʰɪ k	ʔtʰɪ k	lɔʔ ft
8 (a) kitchen	kɪ tʃɪ n	stoʊ v rum	kɪ tʃɪ n
(b) piano	piʔʰ nə		piʔʰ nə z
9 summer kitchen		sɛ lə r	kɪ tʃɪ n

10

1 pantry	pʔʰ ntrɪ	pæ ntrɪ	klɔ zɪ tʰ
2 junk	trʰ ʔʰɪ	dʒʌŋ k	dʒʌŋ k
3 (a) she cleans up	klɪ nɜ ʌ p	klɪ nɜ ʌ p	klɪ ndʌ p
(b) junk room	plʌʔ ndə r	dʒʌŋ k rum	plʌ ndəʔ
4 the broom is behind (the door)	bruʰm bɪ haɪ n	bə haɪ n	bruʰm s bə haɪ nd
5 who does the) wash- ing	laʔ ndrɪ	wʌʃɪ n n ʌ rɪ n	wʌʃɪ n n ʌ : nɪ n

10 (Cont'd)

6 I rented a room	rɪ ntɪ d	rɪ nt	rɪ ntɪ d
hired			
7 stairway		st æɪ rz	
stairsteps	st æ rɛt ɛ ^ə ps		st æɪ ^ə st ɛ ^ə ps
8 porch /at front door	pɔɪ tʃ	pɔʊ rtʃ	pa · eɪ z ə bæk pa · ^ə eɪ z ə

11

1 <u>shut</u> the door	ʃʌ t	ʃʌ d	pʊɪʃ θə doə tu
2 who) rang (the bell	ræ ŋ	ræ ŋ	rʌ ŋ
3 weatherboards	wɛðər bɔrdɪŋ		wɛðə bɔʊ d
4 I drove in (a nail	droʊ v	droʊ v	droʊ v
5 the posts have to be) driven in	drɪ vən	drɪ vɪ n	droʊ v ɪ ⁿ
6 <u>roof</u>	ru ^u f	ru ^u f	ru ^u f
7 (a) eaves	iː vs	iː v	iː ⁱ v trɔ ^ə ft
(b) valley	væ ^ə lɪ	trɔ ^ə f	dʒɔɪ nt
8 shed /for wood	ʃɛɪ d	wʊ drum	wʊ ^ə d ʃɛ d

12

1 out-house		prɪ vɪ	
(a) the usual word	klɔʊ zɪ t		a ^u t h ^ə a ^ə s
(b) jocular terms	dʒ a ^ə nɪ ^ə	bækɪ	prɪ vɪ
2 I have my (troubles	a ^ə hæ ^ə v mæ	ð ^ə hæ ^ə v mæ	a ^ə ɪ ^ə m trʌ blɪ d
I've got			
You...		ju hæ v	
We...		wɪ hæ v	
3 (a) I <u>have heard</u> it	hæ ^ə v hɪ d hæ ^ə v hɪ d hɪ h ^ə s	h ^ə v hɪ h ^ə s	hæ ^ə v a ^ə ɪ ^ə h ^ə d hɪ z ɪ ^ə h ^ə d ðɪ z hɪ ^ə d
He...			
They...	ðeɪ hæ v	hɛ ^ə v	

12 (Cont'd)

3 (b) I've heard (of him	a' hæ ^ə v hɜd	hɜd	ɛ ^r ɪrd tɛl
4 (a) I haven't (done it	æ ^h hæ ^ə v nt	hæ ^r v na ^t	a' hēɪn ^t
He	a ^r hævənt	hæv nat ^d	hi hēɪn ^t
(b) you) ain't forgot (it	hi ^h hæzənt	hi hæs na ^t	hi hēɪn ^t
(c) I haven't (seen him	a ^r hæ ^ə vnt	a ^r v nat ^d sɪn ɪm	ē ^r ɪnt sɪn
He hasn't----	hi hæzənt	hi hæsənt	hi ēɪnt sɪn
5 (a) I haven't	a ^r hæ ^ə vənt	hæv nat	no ^u a ^r hædnt
haint, aint			
(b) You are going)			
6 I do it (all the time	a ^r du ^ə ɪt	a ^r du ɪ ^d	a ^r du ɪt
He...	hi dʌ ^ə z ɪt ^d	hi dʌz tɔl	hi dʌz
He...	wɪ du ^ə ɪt	ɔtə ^m wɪ du ɪ ^d	wɪ du ^ə
7 Does he do (that sort of thing	dʌ ^z hi du ^ə	dʌ ^z hi du	du ^ə hi du
8 He does	hi dʌ ^z	hi dʌ ^z	hi dʌ ^z

13

1 (a) you don't think so, do you			
(b) don't I know it	do ^u n a ^r no ^u ɪt		
2 He doesn't care	hi dʌnt kɛ ^r	dʌzənt	do ^u nt kɛ ^r
3 (a) I work (all day	a ^r wɜk	a ^r wɜk	a ^r wɜk ɔl
He...	wɪ wɜk	wɪ wɜk	wɪ wɜk
They...	ðe wɜk	ðeɪ wɜk	ðe ^r wɜk
(b) I'm not for sure	a ^r m nat fɔr	a ^r nat fɔr	a ^r ēɪnt fɔ
	ʃʊr	ʃʊr	ʃʊə

13 (Cont'd)

4 I was talking (to him	a' wəz tɔ'kɪn	a' wəz tɔkɪn	a' wəz tɔkɪn
You...	ju wə tɔ'kɪn	ju wə tɔkɪn	ju
We...	wɪ wə' tɔkɪn	wɪ wə tɔkɪn	wɪ
They...	ðeɪ wə tɔkɪn	ðeɪ wə tɔkɪn	ðeɪ
5 I have been thinking (about it	a' hæ'v bɪn θɪŋkɪn	a' həv bɪn θɪŋkɪn	a' bɪn θɪŋkɪn
We...	wɪ	wɪv bɪn	wɪ
They...	ðeɪ	ðeɪv bɪn	ðeɪ
6 What) make (him do it	mə'ɪ d	mɛɪd	mɛɪk
7 People think(s)	pɪ'pl θɪŋk	θɛŋks	θɛŋk
8 They say(s)	sɛɪ	sɛɪ	sɛɪ

14

1 Says I		a' sɛɪ	a' sɛɪd
Says you			ju sɛz
Say(s) he			
Says we			
(b) house	hæʊs hæ'ɪzɪz	hæʊs	hæʊs hæ'ʊzɪz
2 (a) barn	bɑːn	krɪəb	krɪəbz
(b) bank barn			græʊnd bɑːn
3 (a) corn crib	kɔːn krɪəb	bɑːn	krɪəb
(b) a place) for keep (corn	fə kɪpɪn	kɪp	krɪəb məkɔːn
4 granary	græ'nəri		bɑːn
5 loft	lɔːft	lɔːf ^t	lɔːft
6 /place(s) for hay in barn	heɪ lɔːft	heɪ lɔːf ^t	heɪ lɔːft
7 hay stack	heɪ stæk	heɪ stæks	heɪ stæks
rick, now			

14 (Cont'd)

8 cack/ in field at
haying time/ k a^h k

15

2 cow-barn	ka ^u ∫ε ^v d	∫ε ⁱ d	ka ^u ∫ε ^h d
3 stable	ste ^h bl	ste ⁱ blz	hɔ ^s ∫εltə
4 /shelter and en- closure for hogs and pigs	hɔ ^u g p ⁱ n	p ⁱ g pε ^h n	ha ^g p ⁱ n
5 <u>dairy</u>	de ⁱ r ⁱ	de ⁱ r ⁱ ba rn	de ⁱ r ⁱ
6 barnyard	bə ^r n jə ^r rd	la ^a t	la ^a t
8 pasture	pæ ^h st ∫ r	pæst ∫ r	pæ ^h st ∫ə
9 /place where cows are' staked'	kəu ^v p ⁱ n	ka ^u pε ^h n	ka ^u la ^a t

16

1 cotton field	pæ ^h t ∫	pæ ⁱ t ∫	pæ:t ∫
2 picket fence	p ⁱ k ^h it f ⁱ n ^t s	p ⁱ k ⁱ t fε ^h n ^t s	reə ^t fε ^h n ^t s
3 pickets	pe ⁱ lɪŋz	pæliŋz	pe ⁱ lɪnz
4 barbed wire fence	bə ^r ə b wə ^h f ⁱ n ^t s	barbwər	bə b wəə
5 rail fence	re ^ə l f ⁱ n ^t s	re ⁱ ə l fε ^h nts	re ^h l f ⁱ n ^t s
6 <u>post(s)</u>	pe ^u st	po ^u st	po ^u s
7 (a) stone wall	ra ^a k wɔə l	ra ^a k	sto ^u n f ⁱ n ^t s
(b) yard fence	jə ^r d f ⁱ n ^t s	jə ^r d	jə ^r d f ⁱ n ^t s
8 cup /with small looped handle/	d ⁱ pə r	d ⁱ pr	go ^u rd

17

1 <u>china</u>	t ∫ ə ^h n ə wər	t ∫ ə ^r n ə	t ∫ ə ⁱ n i
delft (-ware)			jε θ n wə ə
2 bucket /wooden vessel	b ʌ k i t ^d	b ʌ k ^h i ^t	pe ə l

17 (Cont'd)

3 pail /large open tin vessel for water	pe'ə1	b^gI^d	pI gI n
4 lunch pail	dInər pe'ə1	l^nt/ b^kI^t b^kIt	
5 garbage pail	gə'ə bIdʒ kʰjIn	slap b^kIt	slap b^kIt
6 frying pan	frə' n pʰIn	skIlIt	frəIn pæn
7 <u>kettle</u>	kɛdl	spə'Idr kɛdl	skIlId spəId kIt^z
8 <u>vase</u>	veIs	veIs	flə'U^wə p^t
9 spoon	spu^ n	spun	spI u^nz

18

1 I must, <u>wash</u> the dishes	wərʃ	wəIʃ ʃə dIʃIz	wəIʃ
2 she <u>rinse</u> s (the dishes)	rInʃ	skɔldən	rInʃIz
3 dish rag	dIʃ ræŋ	dIʃ ræIŋ	dIʃ ræŋ
4 dish towel	kəp ta: l	draIn ræIŋ	dIʃ ræŋ
5 wash cloth	wəʃ ræIŋ	wəʃ ræŋ	tæ^wəl
6 bath towel	bæθ ta^ l	bæθ taUwəl	t^æ^wəl
7 faucet	fə'sIt	fəsIp	fə'sIt
8 the pipe) burst	bɜstId	bɜstId	b^stId

19

1 they must have) burst	bɜstId	bɜstId	b^stId
2 (a) /container for meal	bI^n	bInz	bæ: t
(b) /container for lard	kʰIn	b^kIts	bæ: t
3 sifter sieve	sIftər	sIftə	sIftə

19 (Cont'd)

4 funnel	f ^h nl	f ^h nl	f ^h nl
tunnel			
5 (a) whip	M ^w Ip	M ^u p	M ^h p
(b) goad	læ ⁱ	M ^u p	M ^h p
6 switch	sw I ⁱ t	sw I ⁱ t	sw I ⁱ t
7 (a) bag /made of paper	bæ ⁱ lg	pe I pr s æ ⁱ k	s æ ⁱ ks
(b) burlap sack	bxlæ ^o p bæ ⁱ g	to ^u s æ ⁱ k	to ^u s æ ⁱ ks
8 (a) sack /made of cloth	s æ ⁱ k	s æ ⁱ ks	klɔ ^θ s æ ⁱ k
(b) turn / of corn	tɜ ⁿ	tɜ ⁿ	tɜ ⁿ
9 /Are <u>poke</u> and <u>sack</u> used as measures?			

20

1 clothes <u>basket</u>	bæ ⁱ sk I t ^d	bæ ⁱ sk I t ^d	klo ^u z bæ ⁱ sk I t
2 keg	kɛ ⁱ g	kɛ ⁱ g	kæ: g
keg			
3 hoops	h ^u ps	h ^u ps	h ^u ps
4 cork /for bottle/	stapə ^r	stap ^r	stap ə ^r z
5 mouth organ	fr I ^h nt	harp	fr I ^h nt harp
harp			
6 <u>hammer</u>	hæ ^v mər	hæ ^v mər	hæ ^v mər
7 who took (my knife?)	t ^u k	M u t ^u k	tu ^v k ^θ
8 (a) tongue /of a wagon	t ^h ŋ	t ^h ŋ	t ^h ŋ
(b) shafts /of a buggy	ʃæ ^o ft	ʃæ ⁱ vtz	ʃæ ⁱ vtz

21

1 (a) steel) rim /of wheel/	riˈθm		
tire		taɪr	taɪː
(b) felly /of wood	fɛli	fɛlɔ	fɛlɔ
(c) axle (ex	æˈksəl	hʌˈb	æksəl
2 whiffletree	sɪŋltri	sɪŋgəl trɪ	swɪŋgəl trɪ
3 evener	dʌbl trɪ	dʌbl trɪ	dʌbl trɪ
4 (a) he was) hauling	hɔˈlɪn	hɔˈlɪŋ	hɔˈlɪn
(b) dragged	dræˈɡd	drægd	dræɡɪn
5 <u>plow</u>	pləʊ	plāu	pləʊˈ
7 harrow	hæˈrɔ	hæˈrɔ	hæːr
drag			
8 stone boat		slaɪd	slaɪdz

22

1 sled /for boys	slɛɪd	slaɪdz	skɪts
2 lever /of steel		praɪz poʊl	
Prize crowbar	kroʊˈbɑr		kroʊˈbɑr
3 saw-buck		drɔhɔrs	sɔˈbæntɪz
saw-horse	hɔˈwɔrs		
4 <u>cog-wheel</u>	kɑːg	kag	kag Mɪəl
5 <u>brush</u>	brʌʃ	brʌʃ	brʌʃ
6 strop /for shar- pening razor blades	stræp	stræp	strɑːp
7 <u>cartridge</u>	kɑːtrɪdʒ	kɑːtrɪdʒ	kɑːdʒɪz

22 (Cont'd)

8 (a) seesaw	si [^] sɔ ^w	si sɔ ^w	si sɔ ^w ə
(b) they are) see-sawing	si [^] sɔ ^w ɪ [^] ŋ	si sɔɪŋ	si sɔ ^w ɪ n
(c) swing	swɪ [^] ŋ	swɛ [^] ŋ	swɛ ⁱ ɪŋ

23

1 (a) coal hod		b [^] ɪkɪt ^d	
scuttle	skʌ ^t l		
(b) stovepipe	pə [^] ɪp	stəv paɪ p	stə ^v tʃɪ mlɪ
2 wheelbarrow	ˈmiːəl bærə	ˈmiːəl bærə	ˈmiːəl bærə
trucks			
3 whetstone	ˈmɛdrək	ˈmɛtrək	ɔət ræk
4 grindstone	ɡraɪnstə [^] ʊn	ɡraɪndrək	ɡraɪnstoun
5 can you drive a) car?	kər	kər	kɑːz
7 He pleaded (guilty	pleɪd	plɪdɪd	plɪdɪd
8 grease (the car	ɡriːz	ɡrɪz	ɡrɪz

24

1 (a) <u>greasy</u>	ɡrɪːzɪ	ɡrɪzɪ [^]	ɡrɪːzɪ [^]
(b) park	pɑ ^r rk	pɑr ^ə k	pɑrks
2 (a) oil	ɔɪl	ɔɪ ⁱ l	ɔɪl
(b) kerosene			kæ ^r ˈsɪn
coal oil	kə ^u l ɔɪl	kə ^u l ɔɪ ⁱ l	
3 inner <u>tube</u>	t ^ɪ jub	tju ^ə b	tjub
4 (a) they are going) to launch the boat	lə ^w ɪntʃ	lə ^ɪ ntʃə	ləɪntʃ
(b) rowboat	rə ^u bəʊt	bə ^u toʊ	bətoʊz

24 (Cont'd)

6 I am going (today)	a ^h æm goʊɪn	a ^h ɪm goʊn	a ^h ɪ m ə go ^u ɪn
We...		wɪ ə goʊn	wɪ æ ə
They...		ð eɪ r goʊn	ð eɪ a:
7 Am I going (to get some?)		æm aɪ ə goʊn	æm a ^h go ^u ɪn
...they	ð eɪ ar		a: ð eɪ
8 (a) these are (the kind I like	ði:z ar	ði:z	ði:z ɪz
(b) gas	gɛ ^v s	gæ ^j s	gæ ^s əlɪn
(c) gallon	gɛ ^v lən	gæ ^j lən	gælən

25

1 here are your clothes!	h ^ɪ jɪər	hɪɛ ^ɪ rs	hɪɛ a: jo ^u klou ^z
2 there are (many people that think so	ð e ^v r	ð æ ^ə s	ð æ ^ə s
3 I am not (going to hurt him	a ^h m nad	a ^h ɪm na ^d	ēɪn ^t
He...	hɪz nad		hɪ ēɪ ^h nt
They...	ð eɪ arnt ^d		ð eɪ eɪnt
5 I'm right,) am I not	æ ^h m a ^h nat	eɪnd a ^h	ēɪ ^h nt
6 We were (going to do it anyway	wɪ wʌ	wɪ wəz	wɪ wʌ ^z
You...	ju wɔ	ju ^u wə	ju wə
They...	ð eɪ ^h wə	ð eɪ wɔ	ð eɪ wə
I was(...	a ^h wə ^d s	aɪ wəz	
He was(...	hɪ wəz	hɪ wəz	
7 these were them was	ð eɪ ^h wɔ	ð ouz wɔ	ði:z ɪz gu ^h d:əɪz

25 (Cont'd)

- 8 (a) He, it wasn't me wəˈsənt wəˈsnt^d wɜnt mi
 (b) There are right smart many rəˈɪt smɑ:t
 (c) There are plenty enough (?) plɪndɪ

26

- 1 be you going? ʒəˈn aː> ər ju goʊɪn Mə ju goˈʊɪn
 2 If I were you, (I wouldn't wait a minute longer / wə jɪ u ɪf ə wə ju wʌz
 3 underwear ˈndərwɛər ˈndr wɛər ˈndə ʃɜts
 5 sample /of cloth/ sɛmpl sɛmpl skrɛp
 6 that's a) pretty (dress) pɜrtɪ pɜrt^dɪ pɜtɪ
 7 she has a) prettier dress pɜrtɪər pɜrdɪr pɜrt^dɪs
 8 (a) apron epən eɪ prən eɪ pən
 (b) gown ɡəʊn ɡəʊn ɡəˈuːnz
 my maɪ maɪ
 your jʊər jouəz
 best bɛs bɛs
 shrink ʃrɪŋk sɪŋk

27

- 1 (a) coat koʊt koʊd koˈuːt
 (b) trousers ˈtraʊnz ˈtraɪnts brɪtʃɪz
 (c) overalls oʊvərɔːlz oʊvərɔːlz oʊvərɔːlz
 2 I have) brought (your coat) brɔʊt brɔʊt brɔʊt
 3 his coat) fitted (me) fɪt^d fɪt^d fɪt^d

27 (Cont'd)

4 (a) <u>new suit</u>	n ^I ju su't	n ^I ju su''t	nju su't
(b) I) got me (a new suit	hε ^v mI [^]	gə d mI [^]	meɪd mI
5 the pockets) bulge	b u [^] ɪldʒ	b u ^u ldʒ	b u ^ə ldʒ
6 they) knitted	nɪ dɪd	nɪ t	nɪ t
7 the collar) shrank	ʃ ræŋk	sɪ ræŋk	sɪ ræŋk
8 has shrunk	ʃ ræŋk	sɪ ræŋk	sɪ ræŋk

28

1 she likes) /to/ for/ dress up	drɛ s ʌp ^b	pɪ rɪ ə ʌp	rɪ gɪ ʌp
2 <u>purse</u> /for coins/	pɜs	pɜs	pak ^ʔ ɪ t buk
3 (a) <u>bracelet</u>	bɪ rɪ slɪ d	bɪ rɪ slɪ t ^d	bɪ rɪ slɪ t ^d s
(b) string of beads	stri ^v ŋ əv bi dʒ	strɛŋ əv bi dʒ	strɛŋ ə bi dʒ
4 half-shoes	ak s f ə dʒ		slɪ p ə rʒ
low (-out) shoes		lə ^u kwɔ d rɪ d	
6 suspenders	s ə spɪ nd ə rʒ	s ʌ spɛ [^] nd ə rʒ	
galluses			gæl ə sɪ z
7 an old) <u>umbrella</u>	ʌ mbrɛ θ ə	ʌ mbə rɛ lɪ	ʌ mə rɛ lə z
8 bed-spread	bɛ d sprɛ ^I d	bɛ ^I d sprɛ ^ə d	kə ^u ʌ ntɪ pɪ nʒ
9 pillow	pɪ l ə ^r	pɪ l ə	pɪ l ə rʒ

29

1 quilt	kwɪ [^] lt	kwɪəlt	kwɪəltʃ
2 /bed on floor/ pallet	pælɪ t ^d	pælɪ t ^d	pælɪ t
3 <u>loan</u>	lə ^u m	ləum	ləun

29 (Cont'd)

4 <u>fertile</u>	fɜdl	fɜdl	fɜdl
5 bottom land	flæ ^ɪ ts	bɑdm	bɑtəm læn ^d
6 meadow	mɛdər	mɛdə	flæts
7 swamp	swɔmp	marʃ	swɔmp
8 marshes	marʃɪz		sɪmɑ:ʃ

30

1 (a) they are) drain- ing (the marshes	dre ^v ɪnɪn	dreɪnɪŋ	dri nd
(b) drainage) canal	kənæəl	dɪtʃ	dɪtʃ
2 creek /shallow arm of the sea	be ^v ɪ [^]	beɪ	slu ^u
4 ravine	rævɪ ^v n	gʌlɪ	gʌlɪ bræntʃɪz
5 gully	gʌlɪ	gʌlɪ	dɪtʃ
6 creek /small fresh water stream	brʊk strɪm bræntʃ bɑ [^] o ^u rɪvər	bræntʃ krɪ:k rɪvəlɪt ^d rɪvə: dɑrboun blæ ^ɪ k beo ^u sʊgəkrɪk ɪndɪjən krɪ:k	bræntʃ; rɪvə; bɪg bræntʃ; smɔl krɪ ^ɪ k; bɪg krɪ ^ɪ k kɔnɪ [^] ; mɪdl fork; brəʊn bræntʃ; səɪ pəs; dɔtʃɪt
7 /names of streams in the neighborhood	dɔrtʃɪt ^d blæ ^ɪ bɑ [^] o ^u bɑdkɔ		
8 hill	noul hɪəl mā [^] ʊn	mæ ^u ndz hɪəlz	mā [^] ʊnd

31

1 <u>mountain</u>	mā [^] ʊ ^t n	mā ^u tɪn	mā [^] ʊ [?] nz
2 cliff	klɪ ^ɪ f	kɔlɪf ^ɪ s	klɪf rɑ ^ə k
3 wharf	wɔrf	lændɪn	bou ^v t lændɪn
4 waterfall	wɑdər ^ɔ l	wɔdrfɔls	ʃo [^] ul
5 cement road	peɪ [^] vd	peɪvd	kɑnkrɪt ^d
6 Do you still use the word 'turn- pike'			
7 by-way	leɪn	treɪəl	setəlmɪnt ro ^u d

31 (Cont'd)

8 lane	draɪv weɪ	leɪn	leɪn
32			
1 he threw a stone	θru	θrʊ	θoud ə rɑ:k
2 (a) he isn't to home	ɜːd hoʊm	ɜːd hoʊm	ɜːd hoʊm
(b) she's to the house	ɜːt d	ɪn ð kɪtʃɪ n	ɪn:ə kɪtʃɪ n
3 (a) <u>without</u> (milk	wɪθaʊt mɪək	wɪθaʊt mɪək	θaʊt mɪək
(b) <u>with</u> (milk	wɪθ mɪək	wɪθ mɪək	ɡəd mɪək
4 he was sitting right) agin me	nɛks tə	rɑɪt baʊ mɪ	nɛks tə mɪ
5 he was coming)	təwɔːrd	təwɔːrds mɪ	təwɔːrds
6 I ran) across (him	əkrɔʊs	mɛdəm	mɛdʌp
7 (a) we named the child) for him	fɔːr	fɪ	æftər
(b) tien't (it isn't	ɪˈɪsənt	tɪˈɪsnt	

33

1 (a) <u>dog</u>	dɔːg	dɔːg	dɔːg
(b) call to dog			
(1) to lie down	leɪ daʊn	laɪ dæʊn	laɪ dɛaʊn
(2) to attack another dog	sɪkɪm	kɛɪtʃɪ m	kɛɪtʃɪ dɔːg
2 mongrel	kɜː	kəmən dɔːg	kɜː dɔːgz
3 he was) bitten (by a dog	bɪt d	bɪt d	bɪd

33 (Cont'd)

4 ball	me ^v Iə l	me ^x ə l	
(a) among farmers	bʊ l	bʊ ə l	bʊ ^ə l
(b) in presence of women		me ^x ə l	bʊ ^ə f
(c) term used by women		me ^x ə l	bʊ ^ə l
5 cow	k ^ε ja ^u	ka ^x ʊ z	k ^ε ja ^u u ^u
6 two/ yoke(s) of oxen	jo ^u k	jo ^u k əv a ^u ksn	jo ^u ək
7 calf	k ^ε ʰ ^ε f	k ^x ʰ ^ε f	k ^ε ʰ ^ε f
(a) female	h ε f ə r	h ε ^x f ə	h ε f ə r
(b) male	me ^v Iə l	me ^x ə l	bʊ f k ^ε ʰ ^ε f
8 (a) Daisy is going) to calve	h æ ^u ə k ^ε ʰ ^ε f	k ^u ʰ ^ε m I ^u n	h æv ə k ^ε ʰ ^ε f
(b) bird	b ^x d	b ^x d	b ^x d

34

1 stallion	st ^u d	st ^u k h ^u s	
(a) among farmers		st ^u d	st ^u d
(b) in presence of women		st ^u k h ^u rs	st ^u d
(c) term used by women		st ^u k	st ^u d
2 gelding	g ε d l d r	m x ^u r	g i l d r n
3 Do you use the word 'horse' as a general term for geldings, mares, and stallions	h ^u rs m ε ^u r	h ^u rs	h ^u s
4 I have never) ridden (a horse	r I ^u d n	r I ^u d n	r o ^u d
5 (a) He fell) off (the horse	ə f ə v	ə f	ə f n
(b) he fell) out of (bed	ə ^u t ə v	ə ^u d ə b ε ^u d	ə ^u t

34 (Cont'd)

6 (a) <u>horseshoes</u>	hɔ'rʃ us	hɔ'r ʃʰeʰs	hɔʃ us
(b) hoofs	hʊfs	huʰfs	hu'fs
7 quoits	hɔ'rʃ us	pɪtʃɪn hɔ'rʃ uʰs	hɔʃu's
8 ram	ræʰm	ræʰm	ræʰm
buck			
(a) among farmers		ræʰm	
(b) in presence of women		ræʰm	
(c) term used by women		ræʰm	

35

1 (a) <u>ewe</u>	juʰ	joʊs	joʊʰ
(b) a pet sheep	læʰjəm	læʰjəm	læʰəm
2 <u>wool</u>	wʊʰəl	wʊʰəl	wʊʰt
3 boar	boʰwə	noʰəl hɑʰg	
(a) among farmers		boʰr	boʰwə
(b) in presence of women		noʰəl	
(c) term used by women		noʰəl	
(d) barrow	bæʰrə	bæʰrə	bərə
4 pig	pɪʰg	pɪʰg	pɪʰgz
5 shote	ʃoʰʊt	ʃoʰʊt	ʃoʰʊts
6 <u>hogs</u>	hɑʰgz	hɑʰg	hɔʰgz
7 (a) <u>bristles</u>	brɪsəlz	brɪʰsəlz	brɪsəlz
(b) tusks	tʌʰsk	tʌʰsk	tʊʰsɪz
8 trough	trɔʰf trɔʰvz	trɔʰf	trɔʰf trɔʰfs

1 castrate	kæstəre ^ɪ t	kæ ^ɪ stəre ^ɪ t ^d	
alter			
cut, dress			kʌ ^ʊ t
2 bawl /of calf	bɔ:lz	bleɪt	bleɪt
3 low /during feeding time	mu:	lo:ʊ	lo ^ʊ ɪn
4 whinny	ne::	MI ^ʌ kə	nɪ ^ʌ kəd
5 feed) the cattle	kæ'dl	stæ'k	kæ ^ɪ t ^f
6 feed) the fowls	fæ'əlz	tʃɪ ^ɛ kɪnz	tʃɪkɪnz
7 a setting-hen	sɛdɪŋ hɪ ^ə n	sɛ ^t p hɪ ^ə n	sɛt ⁿ hɪ ^ɪ n
8 chicken <u>coop</u>	hɪ'n hæ'ə s	kʊ ^ʊ p	kʊ ^ʊ p

2 wish-bone	pʊ ^ʌ lɪ bo ^ʊ v n	pʊ ^ʌ lɪ boʊn	brɛ ^ɪ st
3 livers			
(a) of a fowl	ɡɪblɪts	dʒɪblɪts	
(b) of a pig		ɔ'fəlz	tʃɪtlɪnz
(c) intestines		tʃɪtlɪnz	
4 feeding time	fɪdɪn te ^ɪ m	fɪdɪn taɪm	fɪdn taɪm
5 calls to cows			
(a) to get them from pasture	su ^ʊ kə ^ʊ so ^ʌ ::k	su:: ka ^ʊ	su::k su::k
(b) to make them stand still during milking	sɔ:	so ^ʌ :: ^ə	so ^ʊ
6 calls to calves	su ^ʊ ; kæf	su ^ʊ :: kæ ^ɪ f	su: k:æɪfɪ
7 calls to draft-omen	dʒ ⁱ hɔ:	dʒ ⁱ : hɔ ^ʊ :	dʒ ⁱ : hɔ ^ʊ :
8 calls to horses			ko:up ko:u ^ʊ p

1 /to urge them on/		kʌn ʌp	
(a) when already in motion	gɛ dʌp	kʌn ʌp	gɪ dʌp
(b) when standing	gɛ ^d ʌp		gwɔ:n
2 /to stop them/	wɔ:ɪ	wɔ:ɪ ^v	wɔ:ɪ ^v
3 calls to pigs	pɪ:gɪ:	pɪ ^ʌ gɪ	pɪgɪ
4 calls to sheep			ʃɪpɪ ^v
5 calls to chickens	tʃɪ:k tʃɪ: ^ʌ k	tʃɪ ^ʌ ki tʃɪ ^ʌ ki	tʃɪ ^ʌ kɪ
6 I want to) harness (the horses	h ǎ:rnɪs	h ǎ:rnɪs	gɛ rʌp
8 (a) what is a 'team'?	tɪm	tɪ ^ʌ m	tɪ ^v m
(b) farmer	f ǎ:rmə r	f ǎ:rmə r	f a: m ə

2 lines /for driv- ing	laɪnz	re ^ʌ ns	re ^v ɪ ^v nz
3 <u>stirrups</u>	stɛ ^ʌ rəp	stʌ ^v rəps	stɔ ^v rəps
4 (a) the nigh horse		lɪ ^v d sɔ ^v ɪd	njɛ:
(b) cart	k ǎ:rt		k a:ts
(c) wheel	mi:l		mi:lɔ:lz
(d) hitch up	hɪtʃ ʌp		gɛ:ɔ
7 he's feeling bad	b ǎ: ^ʌ d	b ǎ: ^ʌ d	b ǎ: ^ʌ d
8 a little way (over	weɪ ^ʌ z	weɪ ^ʌ z	weɪ ^ʌ z

1 a long way (to go	weɪ ^ʌ z	weɪ ^ʌ z	wɛ ^ʌ ɔ ^ʌ z
2 you can find that) anywhere(s)	ɪ nɪ m ɔ: r	ɛ ^ʌ nɪ m ɔ: ^ʌ ɔ	ɪ nɪ m ɔ
3 he walked) back- ward(s)	b ǎ: ^ʌ kwə ds	b ǎ: ^ʌ kwə d	b ǎ:kə rds

40 (Cont'd)

4 he fell) forth, (w)ard(s)	fəˈrwəd	fəˈrwəd	fəˈaːwədz
5 we'll not see any more trouble,)	ɪvən ə bɪd		
6 ne'er a one			
7 I ain't done nothin'	kəɪˈnt hɑːdliː əˈɪ nɛvr dʌˈn ɪt		əˈhɪˈeɪˈnˈt dʌˈnː ʌ θɪn
(a) I didn't like it, noways	ɪ nɪˈweɪ	ɛˈnɪ weɪˌ	nəˈuːweɪ
(b) he didn't give me) none at all	ɪnɪ	ɛˈnɪ ədʒəl	nɛː ə baɪt

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2 he'll have trouble,)	æptɪs naːt	æptˈ əs naːt	æpt əs nat
3 <u>furrows</u>	fʌrʌs	fʌrəs	fɜːs
4 we raised a big) crow	kraːp	kraːp	kra p
5 we cleared (the land	klɪrd	klɛːrd	klɛˈd ʌp
6 (a) second cutting		rɪkʌdɪŋ	sɛkən kʌtɪn
(b) fog-glass	fɑːgːrɛs		
7 (a) a sheaf	bʌːnl	bʌnlɪs	bʌːnl
(b) shock	ʃaːk	stæːk	ʃaːk

42

1 oats <u>is</u> thrashed	aːr		ɪz
2 (a) you and I'(ll have to do it	ju n ˈaːɪ	əɪəl	mɪˈn juː
(b) both of us	boːθ əv ʌs	boːθ əv ʌs	boːθ əv ʌs
3 he and I (are com- ing over	hi n ˈaː	hi ɛnd ˈaːɪ	mɪˈn hi m
4 (a) it's for(him an' me	hi ɪn aɪ	hiː ɛnd ˈaːɪ	mɪ ɛn hiː m

42 (Cont'd)

4 (b) between) you and me	ju ² n aI ¹	ju ² nd a ² I m ¹ n ju	
5 /Record usage on the following points/			
(a) (Om) for <u>him</u> , <u>her</u> , <u>it</u> , <u>them</u> ?	fow ² r hIm; hɔ: I d; ʃI ² m		
(b) (i) for <u>he</u> , <u>she</u> , <u>it</u> , <u>them</u> ?	ʃ i : I t ^d		
6 it's I	I tɔ m i	m i ¹	h I tɔ m i
...he	h I ² m	h i ¹	h I ² m
...she	ʃ i	ʃ i ²	h ɔ
...they	ʃ I ² m	ʃ ɔ ² I	ʃ I ² m
7 it wasn't I	m i	m i ¹	w ʌ d n m ¹ i
8 he isn't as tall) as I am/be	m i	a ² I ² ɔ ² m	ɛ ² s a ² I ² ɔ ² m

43

1 I'm not as tall) as he is/be	h i ¹	h i ¹ s	t ɔ ¹ l ər n a ¹ ɔ ² m
2 he can do it bet- ter) than I can	h i ¹ I	ʃ ɔ n m i ¹	b ɛ d r n a ¹ I k ɔ ¹ j I n
5 two miles is) the farthest	f a r ʃ ɔ r I s	f a ¹ ʃ r	f ɔ ɔ ¹ j z
6 When are) you (com- ing again	j ɔ l	j ¹ u j ɔ ¹ l	ju j ¹ u ɔ l
7 (a) who-all (was there?	M u ² ɔ l	M u ² ɔ ¹ l	M ² u ɔ l
(b) what-all (did he say?	M a ² d ɔ l	M a ² t	M a ² ɔ ¹ l
(c) who-all's (chil- dren were there?	M u ² z	M u ² z	M u ² z
(d) you'se		j ¹ u	

43 (Cont'd)

8 it's yours	ʃʊʔ rɜ	^ɪ tʃ ʊ rɜ	ʃoʊʌ rɜ
... ours	au ^v wə z	au ^w z	əʊ wə z
... theirs	ðæ ^ɛ rɜ	ðɛ ^v rɜ	ðɛ ^ɛ z
... his	hɪ z	hɪ ^ə z	hɪ ^ɪ z
... hers	hɜ z	hɜ z	hɜ n

44

1 they've got to look out) for themselves	ðɪ ms ɛə vɜ	fə ðɛ ^v ms ɛə vɜ	ðɛ ^ɛ rounɛ ɛə f
2 (a) he better do it) himself	hɪ ms ɛə f	^h ɪ ms ɛə f	hɪ ^ə zɜ ɛ' f
(b) he lighted him (a pipe	lɪ t ^d	lɪ ^ə m	laɪ tɪ d hɪ ^ə m
(c) can we find us (a trail back?	fəɪnd ə		fəɪnd ə we: bæ ^ɪ k
3 wheat bread	laɪ t ^d brɛ d		
white bread		laɪ t ^d brɛ ^ə d	laɪ ^ɪ t brɛ ^ɪ d
4 other kinds of bread made of flour	bɪ sk ^ə ɪ t	bɪ ^ɪ skɪ t ^d	bɪ skɪ t laɪ ^ə t brɛ d
5 a pan of) bis- cuit(s)	bɪ sk ^ə ɪ t ^d ə	bɪ ^ɪ skɪ t ^d	bɪ sk ^ə ɪ tɜ
6 corn bread	ke ^v ʊ n brɛ d	pə [˜] ʊ n brɛ ^ɪ d	pə [˜] ʊ n ^d z
johnny-cake			
7-8 (a) other kinds of bread and cakes made of corn meal	he ^ˌ ke ^v ɪ k	ɛ' g brɛ ^v d kræ ^ɪ klɪ n brɛ d	æ jɪ ^ˌ ke ^ˌ ɪ k
(b) sinkers	m ʌ ɪ ^ˌ ʃ		sɪ ŋ kə z k ʊ ^ˌ ɪ ^ˌ ʃ

1 home-made bread and) bought(en) bread	he·meɪd	leʔɪt brɛɪd	bɔɪkə rz brɛɪd
2 sweet rolls	bʌʊnds	swɪt ^d roʊls	swɪ; pɔ:ɪ
3 doughnut	dəʊ nʌts	deʊnəts	
4 griddle cakes	pæːn keɪks	bæɪdr̩ keɪks	ho; keɪks
6 two pounds (of flour	pæʊnds	paʊnds	pæ aʊnds
7 a cake) of yeast	jɪs	ɪɪs	ɪs kʰeɪk
8 (a) yolk	joʊk	jɛɪlə	jɛlər
(b) the yolk is) yellow	jɛlə	jɛɪlə	jɛlər

1 boiled eggs	bɔɪld ɛʰgz	bɔɪld ɛgz	bɑ:ɪld ɛvz
2 poached eggs	pəʊtʃ	poutʃ t ^d	bɑ:ɪld ɛɪgz
3 (a) salt pork	draʊ sɔʊlt	sɔʊlt poʊrk	mɪɪt
(b) /smoked salted pork/	beɪkən	smoʊk poʊrk	beʊɪk n
4 bacon rind	ræɪn	skɪɪn	skɪɪn
(b) bacon strip meat	beɪkən		mɪdlɪn
5 jerked beef	draɪd biɪf	draɪd biɪf	dra: d biɪf
6 <u>sausage</u>	sasɪdʒ	sɔ'sɪdʒ	sɔsɪdʒ
7 <u>butcher</u>	bʊtɪtʃə	bʊtɪtʃr	bʊtʃərz
8 the meat is) spoiled	spɔɪld	spɔɪld	spaɪlt

1 (a) head-cheese	səʊs	prɛɪs mɪt ^d	s ^{ae} a:us
(b) minister's face			

47 (Cont'd)

2 the butter is) rancid	ræ̃nsɪd	ræ̃nsɪd	ræ̃ɪ̃ŋk
3 curdled milk	klæbr̃	klæ'br̃	klæbə
4 cottage cheese	kadɪdʒ tʃiːz	drɪəp klæ'br̃	drɪɪp klæ̃ɪ̃b
5 most cheese are (round	aːr	tʃɪ'ɪz ɪz	ɪz
6 you better) <u>strain</u> the milk	streɪn	stre'ɪn	stre'ɪn
7 apple) cobbler	kablə r	kæ'blə r	pæ;ɪ

48

1 food vittles	fʊd	fu;ə d	vɪt̃ls
2 sauce	sɔʊs	sɔʊs	sɔʊs
4 a bite /food taken between regular meals	snæ'p̃k	bæɪt	snæ'p̃k
5 we ate (at six o'clock	əɪt	eɪd	ɪɪt
6 how often) have you eaten (to- day?	ɪɪn	ɪt̃n	ɪt̃
7 I'm going to) make some <u>coffee</u>	kəʊfɪ	kəʊfɪ^	kəʊfɪ^
8 (a) a <u>glass</u> of <u>water</u>	glæ̃s əv wɔtə r	glæ̃ɪs əv wɔdr̃	t̃l̃s mlə r əv wɔdə
(b) the glass is) broken	broʊkən	broʊkən	broʊk

49

1 I drank (a lot of it	dræ̃ŋk	dræ̃ŋk	dr̃^l̃ŋk
2 how much) have you drunk?	dr̃^ŋk	dr̃^ŋk	dr̃^ŋk

49 (Cont'd)

3 soda-pop	so ^u də pa ^a p	ke ^v uld: rɪ ^ʌ ŋks	soudɪ pa:p
4 sit down!	bɪ sɪdɪd		
(a) addressed to relatives or intimate friends		hævə sɪt ^d	h ^ɛ æ ^a v sɪts
(b) addressed to strangers		hævə sɪt ^d	hæ ^a v ə sɪt
5 he was) sitting (at the table	sɪdɪn	sɪt ^d ɪ ^ʌ n	sɛ ^t ɪ n
6 I sat down	sæt ^d	sæt ^ɛ t ^d	sæt d ^ɛ a [·] un
7 (a) help yourself	hɛ ^v ə sɪ ^ʌ m	hæ ^a v	hæ ^ʌ v sɪ ^a m
(b) I helped my- self	hɛ ^a p məsɛɪf	hɛ ^a pt	ho [·] up
8 I don't care for any		nɔ̃ ʌ ^ʔ æŋkjə	do: wɔ̃ ^a nt n ^ʌ θɪ n
(a) to members of family	nə ʌ ^ʔ æŋks		
(b) to host			

50

1 warmed-over /of food/	lɛft oʊvə rɪ wɔːrmd oʊvə	hɛtˈoʊvə	
2 <u>chew</u>	tʃu	tʃuː	
4 hard to) <u>digest</u>	ˈdaɪdʒɛst	ˈdaɪˌdʒɛs	
5 mush	mʌʃ	mʌʃ	
6 fruit <u>salad</u>	frut səlɪd	səlɪd	
7 vegetables	vɛdʒtəblz	vɛˌdʒtəbəlz	grɪn pæɪtʃ
8 vegetable garden	ɡɑːdn	vɛˌdʒtəbəl ɡɑːdn	ɡjɑːdn

1 Cane sugar syrup	sɛˈrʌp	rɪˈbən keˈɪn sɜːp	rɪˈbən keɪn
2 the molasses are (thick)	ðə məlæˈsɪs ɪz	ɪˈs	mʌˈlæˈsɪs ɪz
3 genuine maple syrup	meɪpl sɜp	meɪ pəl	meɪpˈəl sɜp
4 (a) sugar is sold) in bulk	bʊlk	bʊˈlk	luːs
(b) long sweeten- ing		swɪˈnɪn	
(c) jelly	dʒɛlɪ		dʒɛˈvɛlɪ
5 salt and pepper	sɒlt æn pɛpə	sɒˈl n pɛˈpr	sɒˈ n pɛpə
6 (a) give me a(n) apple	æ n	ɡɪˈv mɪ ə n æˈpl	ɡɪˈ mɪ ə
(b) sap (syrup)	sabˈ		səˈp
(c) zip (syrup)			zɪp
7 a(n) old man	æ n	æˈn	əɪ ɒl mæˈɪn
8 Just) smell (that, will you?	smɛəl əv	smɛl əv	smɛl ɪt

1 these here fellows	ðɪz feləs	ðɪz feləs	ðɪz feˈləz
2 them there boys	ðənz bɔɪz	ðənz bɔɪz	ðɪm ðəˈr bɔɪz
3 them's (the fel- lows I mean	ðənz	ðənz	ðɪnz
4 (a) that tree	ðætːrɪ	ðæt trɪ	ðætːrɪ:
(b) it's) over there	bæˈk? ðəər	əʊt / əːndə	əˈvr jandə
5 do it) this-a-way	ðɪs ə weɪ	ðɪs ə weɪ	ðɪz ə weɪˈ
6 (a) what's that?	hə	haʊz ɛt	hɛ
(b) these			

6 a man) that's poor (has a hard life	ˌʃɛʔts puʔr	ʃæʔts puʔr	ʃæʔts pour
7 he's the man) who owns the orchard	ʃæd ounʔs	M u	ʃæʔed ounz
8 (a) he's a boy) whose father (is very rich	M us	M u	hɪʔz fɑʃə
(b) since	sɪnʔs		sɪnʔs
very			v æ

1 seed /of a cherry/	steʔn	siʔd	si ʃə d
2 stone /of a peach/	siʋjɪ d	siʔd	siʔɪ d
3 cling-stone peach	klɪŋ steʔn	plʌʔn piʔtʃ	prɛʋɪ s piʔtʃ
4 free-stone peach	klɪʔr siʋjɪ d	klɛʔr siʔd	klæʔʌ si ʃɪ d
5 core /of an apple/	siʋjɪ d	keʔr	keʔuʋə r
7 peanuts	pi nəʔts	piʔ nʌʔts	pi nd ə z
8 (a) <u>walnut</u> shell	wɔʔlnəʔt hʌəl	hʌʔl	wɔʔ nʌʔt hʌʔəl
(b) the burr of a nut, shell	b ə	b ə	b ə z
(c) shrivel		swɪ v ə l	swɪ v ɪ lɪ n

1 <u>almonds</u>	ɑrm əndz	ɑm ənʔd z	æ m ʌ n
2 (a) the <u>oranges</u> are all gone	ɑʋrɪndʒɪ z	ɑrɪndʒ	ɑʔ:ɪndʒɪ z
(b) they are) all gone	ɔʔt ɡəʔn		ɔʔl ɡəʔwə n
3 <u>radishes</u>	ræʔdɪʃɪ z	rædɪʃɪ z	rɛdɪʃɪ z
4 (a) tomatoes	tə met ə z	tə meɪ d ə z	pə meɪ d əʔz
(b) potatoes /Irish	ˌaɪ rɪʃ pə teɪʔt ə z	pə təɪ d ə z	a:ɪʃ teɪ d ə

55 (Cont'd)

4 (c) sweet potatoes	swi pəteɪtəs	swi p ^b əteɪdəs	teɪdərz
5 onion	ˌɒnjən	ˌɒnjən	ɒnjən
6 (a) spring onions	ˌsprɪŋɒnz	ˌsprɪŋɒnz	lɪdl ɪŋz
(b) peel	piːl	skɪn	piːl
7 those cabbages are (big)	kæbɪdʒ	kæbɪdʒ	kæbɪdʒ a:
8 (a) shell beans	ʃɛl	ʃɛl	ʃɛl

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1 (a) butter beans	bʌtər biːnz	bʌtər biːnz	bʌdər biːnz
(b) string beans	strɪŋ biːnz	strɪŋ biːnz	biːnz
2 (a) two) <u>heads</u> of lettuce	hɛdʒ	hɛdʒ	hɛdʒ
(b) greens /of turnips, etc.	grɪnz	grɪnz	tʌp
(c) five) heads of children	hɛdʒ	hɛd	hɛd
3 husks /on ear of corn	ʃʌk	ʃʌk	ʃʌks
shucks			
4 sweet corn	roʊstɪn	roʊstɪn	roʊstɪn
5 (a) <u>tassel</u>	tæsl	tæsl	tæsl
(b) silk /on the ear/	sɪlks	sɪk	sɪlkn
6 (a) pumpkin	pʌmpkɪn	pʌmpkɪn	pʌmpkɪn
(b) squash	skwɒʃ	skwɒʃ	skwɒʃ
7 muskmelon	kæmɒlʊp	kæntɪlʊp	mʌɪsmɛlən
8 mushroom	mʌʃrʌnz	mʌʃrʌnz	mʌʃrʌnz

1 toadstool	frɔːv ɡetʊv	toˈʊdstulz	toˈuʌd stuˈlz
3 he couldn't) <u>swallow it</u>	swalə	swaˈlə rɪt ^d	swalə r
4 <u>cigars</u> and <u>cigar-</u> <u>ettes</u>	sɪˈɡɑːz n sɪˈɡə reɪtə	sɪˈɡɑːr n sɪˈɡə rɛt	sɪˈɡɑː n sɪˈɡə rɛt
5 she was) singing and laughing	sɪˈŋɪn ænəl æfɪn	sɪˈŋɪn ænəl læfɪn	sɪˈŋɪn æn læfɪn
6 I aint) beholden		bɪ hoʊldɪn	bəhouˈdɪn
7 (a) I can) do it	dʌv	dʌ:	duː
(b) I can't	kʌj ænt	dʌʃ	ɑː kɔɪnt
8 (a) I done worked (all day	wɜkt ɔl deɪ	aɪdʌn: wɜkt	aɪv dɪn wɜk
(b) He is) done dead	dɛd	hɪz dɛd	dɪn dɛd

1 he belongs (to be careful)	heɪp tə	ʃʊd	ɔrt:ə bɪv
2 you dassen't go	dæʃr nɑt	dæv	dæ: nɑt
3 (a) he hadn't ought to	hɪ ɔwt nat:ə ɡʌv	ʃʊdnt	ɔrt nat:ə
(b) you had ought (to know	hɪ ɔwt:ə	ʃʊd	ʃʊd ədʌn
4 I) won't do it	wəʊnt	wɔt nt	wɔ:unt
5 (a) you might have helped me	mɑ:ət	mɑɪ t	mɑ:ɪ t
(b) I might could	mɑ:ɪ t	mɔɪ bɪv	mɑ: kʊd
6 I wish (you could come tonight	wɪʃ	wɪʃ	wɪʃ
7 we'll go huntin') come cooler weather	mɪn ɪt d:ənz kuˈlər	ɪt ɡets kuˈlər	mɪn ɪt d ɡets koulə

1 (a) screech owl	skru ^{tt} tʃ	skr i ⁱ tʃ a ^u l	skrut a: l
(b) hoot owl	hu ^v dæ ^v ə l	hu ^u d a ^u l	hɔ n a: ə l
(c) woodpecker	pɛ k ə rw ^u d	s æ ^a ps ^h k	w ʊ dp ɛ k ə z
2 skunk	sk ^h ŋ k	pə ^u lkæ ⁱ t	poulkæ ⁱ t
3 varmints	v a ^u r m ə nts	v a r m ə nts	v a: m ə n ^t s
4 we used to hunt/ fox(es)	f a ks I z	f a ^u ks	f a ks I z
5 gray squirrel	gre ^ɛ I ^h skw ^h r ə l	kæ ^v t skw ə ə l	gre: I skw ʒ ^h l
6 (a) red squirrel	f a ks: kw ^h r ə l	f a ^u ks: kw ə ə l	f a ks: kw ʒ l
(b) chipmunk	tʃ ^r b ^h m ^h ŋ ^h k	gr æ ^v ə n skw ə ə l	gre: ^h u ^v n skw ʒ ^v l
8 percy /a fish/			
9 mole plow jogger	mo: ^u l		

1 (a) hard clam			
(b) oysters	ɔ ^w I st ʃ ə rz	ɔ ^u st ə	ɔ ^w I st ʃ ə z
2 (a) bull frog	b ʊ ^u l fr ɔ ^w g	b ʊ ^u l fr a g	b ʌ ^v l fr a ^u g z
(b) peeper	l I dl fr ɔ ^g z	l I dl fr a g	spr ɛ ^g fr ɔ ^v g
3 toad	to ^u d fr ɔ ^g z	to ^u d fr a ^h g	to ^u d fr a ^h g z
4 earthworm	ɛ θ w ə m z	ɜ θ w ə m	ʒ ɛ θ w ə m z
5 (a) turtle	t ɛ dl	t ɛ t ^d l	t ʒ kl
(b) terrapin	t æ ^r p I n	t æ ^r ə p I n z	t æ: p I n z
6 (a) <u>moth</u>	m ə ^h θ	m ə θ	m ə θ
(b) moths	m ə ^h θ s	m ə θ z	m ə θ z
7 (a) firefly	la I ^t n I ^h b ʌ g	la I t I n b ^h g	la I t n I n b ʌ g z
(b) dragon fly	m æ sk I d ə h ɔ ^k	m æ sk I d ə h ɔ ^u k	m æ sk I d ə r h ɔ ^u k
(c) hornets	h ɔ ^u n I t	h ɔ r n I ^h t ^d	h ɔ r n I nts

60 (Cont'd)

8 (a) <u>wasps</u>	wɔʔsp dæt dabəz	wɑʔsp	wɔʔstɪz
(b) yellow jackets	jɛlə dʒækɪts	jɛlə dʒækʔɪt ^d	jɛlə dʒækɪd ^z

61

1 (a) <u>locusts</u>	ləʔuʔkəs	ləʔkəs	loukəsɪz
(b) grasshopper	græʔʃhəʔpərs	græʔʃhəprz	græʔʃhəpəz
2 minnows /a bait/	mɪnərs	mɪʔnəz	mɪnərs
3 spiderweb			
(a) in house	kəbwɛəb	spadərweəb	spaɪdəweəbz
(b) in woods and fields	spaɪdər wɛʔb	spaɪdərwɛəb	spaɪʔdɔwɛəb
4 <u>roots</u>	ruʔts	rʊʔts	ruʔts
5 <u>elm</u>	ɛlm	ɛləm	ɛləm
6 sycamore	sɪkɪməʔ	sɪkɪmoʊr	sɪkɪməʔuʔwə
7 sugar maple	sʊgər meɪpl	ʃʊgər meɪpl	sʊgə meɪpl
8 (a) maple grove	meɪpl grəʊvz	grəʊvʔvə	meɪpl ɔʔtʃə d
(b) Harrican			kleɪ ruʔt hoʔwəl
(c) fencing			fɪɪnt ^s

62

1 <u>cherry tree</u>	tʃɛrɪʔtri	tʃɛvə rɪ	tʃɛrɪtri
2 (a) <u>sumach</u>	ʃʊməɪʔk	ʃʊməɪk	ʃʊməɪʔk
(b) poison ivy	pɔɪzn oʔvʊk	pɔɪsn oʔvʊk	pɔɪzn aɪvrɪ
3 strawberries	strɔbəɪʔrɪz	strɔvbeəɪz	strɔbəɪz
4 stem /of straw- berry/	kæp	stɛʔə m	bə
5 <u>raspberries</u>	ræʔɪz bɛɪrɪz	ræzbɛɪrɪz	ræzbæʔɪz

62 (Cont'd)

6 some berries are) <u>poisonous</u>	pɔɪzənəs	pɔɪzn	pɔɪzn
7 rhododendron		lɑːrəl	
8 mountain laurel			
9 cucumber tree	mægnouljə	mæˈvɪgnouljə	bʊˌkʰbeɪz

63

1 I must ask) my husband	ma hʌsbən	hʌˈwzən	ma: oʊl mæjɪn
2 I must ask) my wife	maˈwaɪf		maˈwɪ θʊl leɪdɪʃ
4 widow	wɪdər wʌʊmən	wɪˈdə woʊmən	wɪdə woumən
5 <u>father</u>	fɑːðər	fɑːðə	pɔ:
6 what do you call your father?	dɛv dɪ	pɔwə	pɔ:
7 what do you call your mother?	mɑˈmɑ mʌməɪ	mɔʊ	mɔˈu
8 <u>parents</u>	pærənts	peɪˈrənts	pæ:nts

64

1 grandfather	græˈnpɔw	grænpɔʊ	græ:ˈnpɔ
2 grandmother	græˈmɔw græˈnɪʃ	grænɪʃ	græ:ˈmɔ:
3 our children	kɪˈdʒ	tʃɪldrən	ʃɪlɪnz
4 (a) baby car- riage	bɛˈbɪ kæˈdʒ	bɛɪbɪ bʌgɪ	
(b) wheel (the baby		Miəlɪ	
5 he's) the grown- uppest (of my boys		oʊlɪs	oʊlɪs wɪn
6 (a) <u>daughter</u>	dɔtər	dɔdər	dɔtə
(b) sister tattle	sɪstər		sɪstə

64 (Cont'd)

7 (a) <u>girl</u>	gɜːl	gəɪl	gæəl
(b) pet name	nɪˈneɪm	pɛˈneɪm	
8 pet-names for 'child'	tʌˈt	hʌˈt n	bəˈɪ bɪˈv
9 yard-child			bəˈɪ bɪˈ^

65

1 she is) preg- nant	prɛˈɡnənt	fæmli weɪ	hæˈv ə bəɪˈ bɪˈ^
2 midwife	mɪdwaɪf	mɪdwaɪf	græˈvɪˈ^
3 the boy) re- sembles (his father	fəɪˈvərs	fəɪvərs	ʃɛɪ sˈt ləˈɪk
4 she has) reared (three children	rɪˈvərd	reɪsɪd	reɪˈ^sɪd
5 (a) she has to) look after (the baby	māɪnd	teɪk:æ r əv	ma:ɪ n
(b) pacifier	pæˈsɪfaɪə	nɪˈpəɪs	sʊˈgə tɪˈt
6 you're going to get a) whipping	Mɪˈpɪŋ	Mɪpɪn	Mɪˈpɪˈ^n
7 Bob) grew (a lot in one year	gru	greʊd	groʊˈ^d
8 you've) grown (big	groun	groʊn	groʊˈ^d
9 /an illegitimate child/	bæˈstərd	bæˈstərd	bæˈstərd

66

1 Mary is) a loving (child than Nelly	məˈræfɛkʃənɪt	æˈfɛkʃənɪt	mo:ˈlʌvɪn
2 <u>nephew</u>	nɛfju:	nɛfju	nɛfju
3 <u>orphan</u> (t)	ɔrfæn tʃaɪl	ɔrfɪn	ɔrfɪn tʃa:ˈɪl
4 <u>guardian</u>	ɡɑrdɪən	ɡɑˈrdɪnz	ɡɑrdɪn

66 (Cont'd)

5 (a) her relatives	kɪnfəʊks	kɪnfəʊks	fəˈuːks
(b) he is) no kin to her	kɪˈntə hə	noˈkɪn tə hənəkæˈn tə mɪˈ	
6 he is my) ohm	tʃʌˈm	tʃʌˈm	fɹeɪn
7 he is the) beat- in'est fellow		bɪtɪŋs	bɪdn̩
8 (a) stranger	streɪˈndʒər	streɪndʒə	stræˈɪndʒəz
(b) Carl	kɑrəl	kɑrl	kɑːl

67

1 there's a) <u>gentle-</u> <u>man</u> (at the door)	dʒɪˈntlmən	dʒɛɪntlmən	dʒɪntlmən
2 <u>Mary</u>	meɪrɪ	meɪrɪ	meɪˈrɪ
<u>Martha</u>	mɑrθə	mɑrθɪ	mɑːθɪ
<u>Nelly</u>	nɛlɪˈ	nɛlɪ	nɛlɪ
<u>Billy, Mathew</u>	bɪlɪ; mæθuː	bɪlɪ; mæθjuː	bɪlɪ; mæθjuː
3 <u>Daniel</u>	dænjəl	dænjəl	dænl̩
4 (a) Mrs. Cooper	mɪstrɪs kʊˈpər	mɪstrɪs	mɪs
(b) Mrs. Brown	mɪz brʌˈn	mɪz	
5 (a) Miss Brown	mɪs brʌˈn	mɪs brʌʊn	gæəl
(b) /more familiar form of address/ Miss Mary	mɪs meɪrɪ	mɪs meɪrɪ	
6 (a) Reverend Simpson	bɪˈdər sɪmpsən	brɪˈdər	brɪˈdər
(b) /a make-shift preacher/ yard-ar, -jack leg/	dʒæk lɛˈg	dʒækˈlɛg	dʒækˈlɛˈɪg
(c) /an itinerant preacher/	ɪˈtɪnərɪndʒɪlɪst	səkɪtˈraɪdr̩	sɜːkɪt raɪdər
7 woman-teacher	skuːlmˈtʃər	tɪˈtʃər	skuːl tɪtʃər
8 (a) <u>your</u> aunt	juːr ˈænt	juːr ˈænt	joːvˈænt
(b) Arthur	ɑrθər	ɑrθər	ɑːθər

1 Aunt Sarah	ænt se¹rə	.ænt se¹I rə se: I	
2 Uncle William	¹ŋkl wɪljəm	¹ŋkl wɪljəm	¹ŋkəwɪjəm
Uncle John	¹ŋkl dʒən	¹ŋkl dʒəʷn	¹ŋkə¹ dʒəən
3 General	dʒɪnərəl	dʒe¹nrɪ	dʒɪ:nl
4 Colonel (Brown)	kənəl	kənəl	kɪnsnt
5 Captain (Smith)	kæptɪn	kæ¹ptɪn	kæpm
6 Judge (Marshall)	dʒ¹¹dʒ	dʒ¹¹dʒ	dʒɪ:Idʒ
7 <u>student</u>	stjudənt	stjudənt	stjudənt
8 <u>secretary</u>	sekretə¹rɪ	sekətɛrɪ	sekətɛ::

1 (a) Justice of the peace	dʒ¹¹stɪs əv ðə pi: s	dʒ¹¹stɪsə ʒpi: s	dʒɛstɪs əðə pi: s
(b) the county offi- cials/		ɔfɪsəz	
(b) he's a selectman	hɪs ə sɛlekman		
2 <u>tourist</u>	tʊ¹rɪst	tʊ¹rɪst	fʊ:t pɛdlərs
3 (a) <u>actress</u>	æktɪs	æktɪs	æktɪs
(b) medicine show	mɛdɪsən ʃou	mɛdəs¹n ʃo¹¹	
4 (a) an <u>American</u>	əmerɪk n	əme¹rɪkən	əmæ::kɪn
(b) Gullah			
5 an <u>Italian</u>	ætæljən	¹ætæljən	hæ¹¹ tæljənz
6 nicknames for 'Irish- men'			æ::¹ʃ mən
7 nicknames for 'Jew'			dætʃmən

1 (a) negro	nɪˈgrə	nɪgrəz	nɛɪˈgəz
(b) negro mammy	dɑrk ^h _I nɪˈgrə mæmɪˈ	dɑrkɪˈz blæk mæɪmɪ	nɪˈgəz nɪgəz
2 (a) master (John	mɑːs	mæz	mɑrstə
(b) squire (John	skwaɪr		skwaɪə
3 (a) a rustic	hɪəl brɪlɪ	bækwʊdzmən	bækwʊədz fəʊˈks
(b) cracker	krækə		krækɪkəz
(c) poor whites /white man's terms/ poor whites /negro's term/	Maɪ træʃ	Maɪtɪræʃ poˈ Maɪt fəʊks	ouˈl poː pɪpl̩ poːˈ mæʒɪn
(d) red bone	rɛd boun	rɛd boʊˈn	rɛd boːˈn
4 (a) it's) almost (midnight	nɪrlɪ	njɛrlɛɪ	njɛˈlɪʔ
(b) I, almost /like to've fallen/	ɔlmʊs	laɪk tə	njɛˈlɪ fɛəl
5 you were not/ <u>far</u> <u>off</u>	fɑr ɔf	fɑr_ɔf	fɔ ɔʔf
6 just a minute!	dʒʌˈst ə mɪnɪt	dʒʌˈst ə mɪnɪt ^d	dʒɛˈst ə mɪˈnɪt
7 how <u>far</u> (is it to Boston?)	fɔˈr	fɑr	fɔ
8 (a) look here!	lʊk ə hɪˈjɪr	lʊk hjɛr	lʌˈk ə hjɪə
(b) I	aɪˈ	aɪ	aɪ

1 look/ over there!	oʊˈvər jəndər	jəndr	jəndə
2 how <u>often</u>	ɔfn	ɔftən	ɔfn
3 <u>either</u> you or I	mɪ ə ju wʌˈn	mɪ ə ju wʌn	ɪðəmiəjuː wʌˈn
4 <u>neither</u> you nor I	nɪðər	nɪðr	nɪðə juːə mi
5 I'm not going to do it!-)	ɪðər		nə mi nɪðə

71

6 forehead	fo'urhɛd	fɑrɪd	fɑ:ɪd
7 the) right ear	ra'ɪt ɪʳ	raɪt ɛə	jɛə z
8 (a) <u>beard</u>	bɪjɪʳd	bjɛrd	bjɛə d
(b) mouth	ma'ʊθ	maʊθ	ma'ʊθ
(c) tooth	tu'θ	tu'θ	tu'θ

72

1 <u>gums</u>	ɡʌʒ ms	ɡʌʷms	ɡʌʳ ms
2 (a) <u>palm</u> of the hand	pɑ:m	pamʰ	pæ'n
(b) fists	fɪɪst	fɪst	fɪɪsʰt
3 (a) <u>joint</u>	dʒɔɪnt	dʒɔʷɪnts	dʒɑ:ɪnts
(b) skin	skɪn	skɪʳn	skɪ:n
hide			
4 <u>chest</u>		tʃɛɪst	
breast	brɛɪst		brɛɪst
5 shoulders	ʃoʊldəz	ʃoʊldəz	ʃoʊldəz
6 (a) the shins	ʃɪn	ʃɪn	ʃɪ:n boʊn
shanks			
(b) the haunches	hɔŋtʃɪz	hʌʳkəz	hʌŋkəd
7 stout	staʊt	staʊt	fæɪt d
8 peaked /as the re- sult of ill health/	pjunɪ	pjuʳnɪʳ	bæɪə d

73

1 strong	stauʳt	staʊt	strɔʊəŋ
2 (a) good-natured	plɛzənt	iʳzɪ goʊɪn	klɛvɔ

73 (Cont'd)

2 (b) common friendly	plezənt	lɪʒɪ ɡəʊn	frɪˈnɪlɪ
3 he's so) awkward!	ɔkwəd	klʌnzɪ	ɔkəd
4 that) awkward fellow!	ɡɔkɪ	ɡɔkɪ	ɔkəd θɛʀn
5 he is quite) skillful at (plowing	skɪəfəl	hændɪˈ	smɑːrt
6 (a) that fool!	fɪʊl	dʌnʰs	fuːls
(b) he's a Joe gun			
7 he is a) tight- wad	stɪndʒɪ	kloʊs	kloʊs fɪstɪd
8 he's so) dull	dʌl	dʌl	sloʊˈ

74

1 she's) quite lively	spraˈl	pjɛrt	supəl
	pɛpɪˈ		æktɪv
2 uneasy	ʌnɪzɪ	ʌnɪzɪˈ	ənɪzɪ
3 I'm afraid	əfrɛd	skɛrd	skɛrd
4 (a) she) didn't used to	dɪdn ʒustə	ʒus tə	dɪdn ʒus tə
(b) she used to be (afraid	əfrɛd		ʒuˈs tə bi
5 she's too) slovenly	tæklɪ	flaʊtɪʃɪ	næʃɪstɪ
6 <u>careless</u>	kærlɪs	kɛrlɪs	kɛrlɪs
7 don't be obsti- nate	sɛtˈ	stʌbərɪn	hɑːd hɛdɪd
8 queer	kwɪˈr	kwɪˈr	kwæː

1 touchy	sɪ nɛtɪv	ha' tɛ'mpərd	ha:ɪ tɛ'mpərd
2 (a) he got awfully) angry	mæɛd	mæ'ɪd	hɛt ^d ʌp
(b) he's)a-rarin (to get you	æŋ ^k ʃəs	æŋ ^k ʃəs	æŋʃɪs
3 he was as mad as) a wet hen	wɛ ^d hɪn	ə wɛt ^d hɛ ^ʌ n	wɛt ^d hɪə n
4 he was) all excited /with expectation/	ɪ θ sɑɪt ^d ɪ d	ɪksɑɪtɪd	ɛksɑɪtɪdɪd
5 calm down!	kɪp kwaɪ jət kwaɔt		kɪp kwa:ə t
6 tired, exhausted	taɪrd aʊt fægd aʊ ^ʌ t ^d	gɪv ^ʌ t	taɪd: aʊ ⁿ
7 he is) worn out	wɔ:ʊ ⁿ aʊ ^ʌ t	taɔrd aʊt	wɔ:ʊ ⁿ aʊ ^ʌ t
8 he is) chronically ill	sɪ ^ʌ lɪŋ	sɪklɪ	sɪklɪ

1 she) got sick	tʊk sɪ ^ɪ k	tʊk sɪk	tʌ ^ʊ k sɪ:k
2 he is) some better	sʌ ^m Məd bɛdr	bɛdə	gɪtn sʌm bɛdr
3 he is still) in bed	ɪn bɛ'd	ɪn bɛ'd	ɔ'n bɛ ^j ɪd
4 he will be well again) by and by	su'n	su ^ʒ w n	su:n
6 he) caught a cold	kɔd kou ^v l	tʊ ko'ld	tʊ ^ʌ k ko'u ^ʌ l
7 I'm) <u>hoarse</u>	hoʊ ^ʌ rs	ho ^w əs	ho ^v u ^ʌ wəs
8 (a) he has a) <u>cough</u>	kɔ ^ʌ v ^f	kɔ ^v f	kɔ ^ʌ f
(b) Faint (fall out,	fɛ ^ʌ ɪnt	fɛɪntɪd	fɛɪ ^ʌ u ^v t

1 (a) haven't you taken (your medicine	tɔ ^ʌ ɪ kn	tɔɪk ^ʒ ə n	tʊ ^ʌ ɪk ^ʒ ɪt
(b) took (it this morn- ing	tʊ ^ʌ k ^ʒ	tʊ ^ʌ k	tʌ ^ʊ k

77 (Cont'd)

2 <u>deaf</u>	dɛəf	dɛəf	dɪːf
3 fever	tʃɪˈlzn fɪvər	tʃɪəlz	tʃɪˈəlz ən fɪvə
4 (a) what is the 'ague'		eɪgər	eɪˈgə
(b) buck fever			bʌkˈeɪˈgə
5 he sweat (hard	swɛdɪd	swɛdɪd	swɛdɪd
6 <u>boil</u> /discharg- <u>ing</u>	bɔɪlz	reɪzɪnz	bəˈɪl
7 (a) pus	pʌs	kərˈʌpʃən mædʒ	
(b) water /in a blister/	wədər	wɔtˈdər	wɔdʒ
8 my hand) swelled up	swɛəld	swɛəld ʌp	swɛəld

78

1 it is) swollen	swɛːld ʌp	swəˈʊlən	swɛːld ʌp ^b
2 (a) inflamed <u>wound</u>	ɪnflaɪmd wʊnd	wuˈnd	bæd wuːm
(b) proud flesh	praʊd fleɪʃ	praːd fleɪʃ	prauˈd fleɪʃ
3 <u>iodine</u>	aɪdaɪn	aɪdaɪn	aɪˈdaɪn
4 <u>quinine</u>	kwaɪˈnaɪn	kwɪnaɪn	kwaɪˈnaɪn
5 he) died	daɪd pɔːdə weɪ kɪd ʒə bʌkɪt əv	daɪd	daɪd kɪkt ə bʌkɪt
7 (a) I don't know what) he died of		wɪθ	wɪθ
(b) I buried me (a son	bɛrɪd maɪ sɒn	bɛrɪd	maɪ sʌn
8 cemetery	sɪmətɛrɪ	greɪvjəd	greɪv ʃɑːdz

1 (a) casket	k æ̃ ʒ skɪt	kɒfɪn	kɒfɪn
(b) funeral	fjunrəl	fjunərəl	bɛ:n
2 they are in) <u>mournin</u>	mə'u rnɪ	grɪvɪn	mə'u^r nɪn
3 pretty well	vɛr wɛəl	pʊ^rt^dɪ wɛəl	væ:wɛəl
4 don't worry!	wʌrɪ	wʌ^rɪ	wʌ^rɪ
5 rheumatism is (painful	rumɪtɪzəm ɪʒ	ru^mɪtɪsm	rumɪtɪzəm ɪz
6 (the) <u>mumps</u> is (dangerous	ʒə m ʌ̃ ʒ mps ar	mʌ^mps ar	mʌmps ɪʒ
7 <u>diphtheria</u>	dɪpθɪ^rɪə	dɪpθɪ rɪ^	dɪpθɪ::
8 <u>jaundice</u>	ʒɛlə dʒæ ndəs	ʒɛlə dʒa^ndɪs	ʒɛlə dʒæ ndəz

1 appendicitis	ə pɪndəsɪdəs	ə pɪndəsɪtəs	pɪndəsɪ:dəs
2 he has) tuber- culosis	tɪ bɪ^	tɪ bɪ^	kəns^ʌmp ʒən
3 vomit	vɛmɪt	və^mɪt	p^ɪjukɪn
4 he is sick) at his stomach	æd^hɪz stʌmæk	æt^d^hɪz stʌmæk	sɪk stʌ^mæk
5 he came over) for to tell (me about it	tə	tu:	tə tɛəl
7 you) ought for take (it easy	tə teɪk	tə teɪk	kəɪnlɪ ɪzɪ^
8 I'd like) to keep it	tə kɪp	tə kɪp	tə kɪp

1 I <u>shall</u> be disappointed if he doesn't come	a^ɪ l	wɪ^əl	wɪ^əl
--	-------	-------	-------

81 (Cont'd)

2 we shall be (glad to see you	ʃæ ə l	wɪ l bɪ glæ d	wɪ ə l
4 I'll) go and spank (you	sp æ̃ ɹ̃ k	sp æ̃ ɹ̃ k	ɡəʊ n ə sp æ̃ ɹ̃ k
5 how is it that (you're here?	ha 'ɪ k ʌ m	ha k ʌ m	ha : k ʌ m j ə
6 he is) courting her	k 'ə ʊ r tɪ ŋ	h ə ɡəʊ n t ə sɪ	sp aɪ 'kɪ n
7 her boy-friend	fɛ l ə r	fɛ l ə	bəʊ nɪ
8 his girl-friend	ɡ ə l frɪ n	ɡ ə l	ɡɪ ʒ ə l
9 kissing	kɪ sɪ n	kɪ sɪ ŋ	kɪ sɪ n

82

1 his fiancée	fɪ a nseɪ	ɡ ə l	ɡəʊ 'nə mæ : sɪ tʃ
2 she turned him down	tɜ̃ n d hɪ m dæ 'n	stʊ dɪ m ʌ p	n sɪ tʃ ə ɡæ : ə l fʊ l d hɪ ə m
3 I was) up in (Boston	ʌ p æ ʌ t	oʊ vɪ rɪ n	ʌ p t ə
4 he lives) up at (the Browns'	əʊ vɪ t ə	oʊ vɪ rɪ æ t	oʊ v ə t ə
5 chivaree	ʃɪ v ə rɪ	sɪ n eɪ d	sɪ n eɪ dɪ n
6 (a) <u>married</u>	mæ rɪ d	mæ rɪ d	mæ rɪ d
(b) bestman	bɛ s mæ jɪ n	bɛ s mæ j ə n	w eɪ t ə r z
(c) bridesmaid		bɪ d z m eɪ d z	w eɪ t d ə r
7 a big social affair	bləʊ ə 'ʊ t	bɪ 'ɡ t ə du	fɪ ə lɪ k
8 the whole crowd	mæ ɔ̃ b	ɡ æ ɹ̃	ɡ æ ɹ̃

1 a <u>dance</u>	dæ̃n ^t s	dæ̃n ^t s	pɑ̃rt ^d _I
2 two) couples	kʌpəls	kʌpl	tu kʌpl
3 school) lets out (at four o'clock	tənz ɛ̃'ʊt	aʊt	wɪəl bĩ a'ʊt
4 when does school) start?	bɪgɛ̃n	stɑrt	stɑ:t
5 he) skipped class	skɪp klæ̃s	pleɪd hʊkɪ	steɪd a'ʊt
6 <u>education</u>	ɛdʒəkeɪʃən	ɛdʒə keɪʃən	ɛdʒəkeɪʃən
7 <u>class</u>	klæ̃sɪs	klæ̃s	klæ̃sɪsɪs
8 <u>college</u>	kəlɪdʒ	kəlɪdʒ	kəlɪtʃ

1 <u>library</u>	la'brɛrɪ	la'ɪ bɛrɪ	la'bɛrɪ
2 post <u>office</u>	pou'stə ɔ̃fɪs	ɔ̃fɪs	poust ɔ̃fɪs
3 railroad station	dɪpo'ʊ	dɪpo'ʊ	dɪpo:u'
4 <u>hotel</u>	'houteɪl	heʊtɛɔ̃l	'ho:ʊ'tɛɔ̃lɪs
5 <u>theater</u>	θɪ'eɪdər	θɪ'eɪt ^d ər	θɪ'eɪ'tə
6 we were in a) mov- ing picture house	pɪktʃə̃r	pɪktʃə̃sə̃	pɪ'ktʃə̃sə̃
7 <u>hospital</u>	həspɪdl	həspɪt ^d l	hɔ̃'spɪt ^t l
8 <u>nurse</u>	nɜ̃s	nɜ̃s	nɜ̃s

1 public square	pɑ̃rk	pɑrk	pʌblɪk skwæ:ə
2 I live three) blocks (from here	blɑ̃ks	blɑ̃ks	θrɪ mɪnɪts
4 (a) he walked) kitty- cornered	kæ̃dɪ kɔ̃rnər	kæ̃dɪ kɔ̃nəd	kæ̃dɪ kɔ̃nəd
(b) of furniture standing at an angle	kæ̃dɪ kɔ̃rnər	kæ̃dɪ kɔ̃nəd	kæ̃dɪ kɔ̃nəd

85 (Cont'd)

5 on the) street car	str i k a r	str i k a ^r	kæ: i dʒ I z
6 I) want to get off (t the next corner	wɒnt: ə ɡ e d ɔ f	tə ɡ e t ^d ɔ f	tə ɡ I t ɔ f
7 county seat	kæ [~] ʊ n d I s i t ^d	kæʊ n t I [^] s i t	kæ: ʊ [^] n I s i t
8 the Federal) <u>Government</u>	ɡ A [^] v m I n t	ɡ A [^] v æ r m I n t	ɡ A [^] v æ m I n t

86

1 <u>Civil War</u>	s i v ə l w ɔ ɔ r	s i [^] v ə l w ɔ [~] ɔ	s i [^] v ə w ɔ [?] :
2 law and order	l ɔ æ n ɔ d ə r	l ɔ n ɔ d ə r	l ɔ: æ n ɔ d ə
3 the murderer was) hanged	h æ ŋ d	h ɹ ŋ	h æ ŋ d
4 he) hanged (him- self	h ɹ ŋ	h ɹ ŋ	h ɹ ŋ
5 New England Massachusetts	n ju i ŋ l ə n m æ s i t j u s j I z	n ju i ŋ l ə n m æ s t j u s I t s	n ju ɛ ŋ l ə n m æ s ə t j u s I dʒ
6 New York Maryland Virginia	n u j ɔ [^] r k m ɛ [^] r l ə n v ə dʒ I n j ə	n ju j ɔ r k m ɛ [^] r ə l ə n v ə dʒ I n j ə	n ju j ɔ [^] r k m æ: l ə n v ə dʒ I n j I
7 North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Alabama Kentucky Louisiana Tennessee Florida	n ɔ r θ k æ r l a I n ə s æ [~] θ k æ r ə l a I n ə dʒ ɔ r dʒ ə æ l ə b æ m ə k æ n t [^] k I [^] l u z I æ [^] n ə t I n I s i fl æ [^] r I d ə	n ɔ r θ k I l a I n ə s æ θ k I l a I n ə dʒ ɔ r dʒ I æ l ə b æ m ə k I n t [^] k I l u z I æ [~] n ə t I [^] n ə s i fl æ r I d I	n ɔ: θ k ə l a I [^] n ə s æ θ k I l a I [^] n ə dʒ I [?] : dʒ I æ l ə b æ m ə k I n t [^] k I l u z I æ [^] n ə t I n I s i fl æ: d I

86 (Cont'd)

8 Missouri	m ə z u ^ r ə	m ə z u r ə	m ə z u ^ r I
Arkansas	ɑ r k I n s ə	ɑ r k I n s ə	ɑ r k I s ə
Texas	t ɛ k s I z	t ɛ k s I z	t ɛ k s I z
California	k æ l I f ɔ r n j ə	k æ l ə f ɔ r n j I	k æ l I f ɔ n I
Ohio	ə ' u v h a I ə	ə u h a ' > I ə	o : h a : o : u

87

1 Baltimore	b ɔ t I m o ' u r	b ɔ l t I m o '	b ɔ t d I m o u
Washington	w a I f I ŋ t ə n	w a I f I ŋ t ə n	w a I f I n t ə n
Charleston	t f a r l s t ə n	t f a l s t ə n	t f a r l s t ə n
Atlanta	æ d l æ n d ə	æ d l æ n t d ə	æ t l æ n t ə r
Ashville	æ I f v I l	æ f v ə l	æ I f v ə l
Louisville	l u I s v ə l	l u ' I ^ v ə l	l u I s v I l
Cincinnati	s I n s ə n æ d ə	s I n s ə n æ t d ə	s I n s ə n æ t d ə
Chicago	f I k a ' r g o '	f I k a r g o '	t f ə k a r g o '
St. Louis	s e I n t l u ' I s	s e I n t l u ' u I s	s e I n t l u ' u I s
New Orleans	n j u ɔ r l I n z	n j u ɔ r l I n z	n j ə ɔ r l I n z
2 Ireland	a I r ə l ə n	a I l ə n	a I l ə n
France	f r æ n t s	f r æ I n t s	f r æ n t s
Russia	r ʌ f ə r	r ʌ f ə	r u f I
Asia	ə I z ə r	ə I I z ə	ə I z ə
Panama	p æ n I m ə	p æ n I m ə	p æ n I m o
4 ten) miles	m a I l z	m a I l z	t I n m a I l z
5 a hundred) rods (from here	r a ' d z	r a d	t I n r a ə d z
6 I don't know as I want to	M ɛ θ ə r	M ɛ θ ə	ɛ f
7 I don't care)	dʒ ə s : o u z	dʒ ə s : o ' u	dʒ ɛ s : o ' u ^ j ə

87 (Cont'd)

8 it seems) like laɪ[^]k laɪ⁷ɪk la:k

88

1 I won't go) with- ənl ɛ^Is ənlɛs wəʔaʊ[^]t
out (he goes

2 instead of (help- ɪnstɛ^əd ɪnstɛ^ɛd ɪnstɛɪd
ing me...

3 whilst I (was talk- Maɪ⁷ɪ[^]l Maɪl Ma:l
ing to him

4 (a) the Lord help ɪ[^]f ɪ^əf ɛf
me) do she smell
it

(b) if you go) I ɪ[^]f j^Iu: g[^]oʊ^v ɪ^əf ju goʊ^v ɛf ju go:ʊ[^]
won't stay

5 I wouldn't go to ɪf hɪs nəd ɪ[^]f ɛ^əf
his house to stay)

6 he went out,) and his wɪθ wɪθ^hɪs
overcoat on his arm

7 I like him) 'count bɪkɔ^wəz bɪkɔ^wz bəkɔ^ʊz
of

89

1 Baptist bæ^əbdɪs bæ^əbtɪs^t bæəptɪs

2 they joined (the dʒɔɪnd dʒɔɪnd dʒaɪnd
church

3 God gɑ:d gɑ,d gɑ^əd

4 my God! /an oath/ maɪ gɑ:ə^d ma: gɑd

5 Mass mæ^s mæ^ɪs mæ^Is

6 sermon sɜmən sɜmən sɜmət

7 psalm sə[^]mz sə[^]m sə⁷ɪmz

8 (a) music m^Iju^zɪk mju:ɪk mjuzɪk

(b) ballad hɪəms sɔŋ bæləd h^æɪmz

(c) beautiful b^Iju^dɪ[^]fə^l bju^dɪfə^l b^Iju^tdɪfə^l

89 (Cont'd)

9 Church will be
ever) agin I
get there

bəʔə ta'ɪm

ba' ʔə ta'ɪm mɛ^eɪ bi o'və

90

1 devil

dɛvəl
b^ɛæ'ɪd mæ̃n

oul skɾæ^ɪt
bæd mæ̃n

dɛ^wəl
bæ^ɪd mæ̃'ɪn

2 spooks

gə'u^ɪst

gə'u^ɪst

hæ̃^ɪɪnts

3 a haunted
house

hɔ̃nɪd

hæ̃ntɪd

hæ̃^ɪɪntɪd

4 it's) rather
(cold

ka'ɪ nə

ka'ɪndlɪ

ko'ʊl

5 I'd rather (not
go

r^ɛæ'ʔəʔr

ræʔə

rɪʔə

6 it's awfully
(cold

ɔ'flɪ

maɪt^dɪ

ɔ'fəl

7 I'm mighty glad
to see you!

vɛ^r glæd

glæd

praʊd

8 (a) I'm) good and
hungry

gʊd n haŋgrɪ

gʊd n
haŋgrɪ

ɔ'fəl haŋgrɪ

(b) if I had my
druthers I
wouldn't go--

ræ̃ʔərs

rɛ̃ʔərs

d'ɾɪʔərs

(c) if I had my
ruthers

91

1 (a) certainly!

sə'tɪnlɪ

jɛs:ə ɪ o^wə

(b) I sure can

a'ɪ ɪ nʊr' kæjɪn

a' ɪ nʊr' kæn ɪ o^u kæjɪn

2 (a) Why, yes!

wə'ɪ jɛ^ɪs

wa' jɛ'əs

wa' jɛɪs

(b) /Habitual
form of 'yes' /

jɛ'ə

jɛs

jɛə

3 do you habitually
say 'yes, sir'
and 'yes mam'

jɛs:ə
jɛs mæjəm

jɛsəm
jɛs:ə

jɛsə

91 (Cont'd)

4 (a) a lot of them	lo'u'dz	ra't ^d smart	hɪɪp
5 a little (different)	lɪdl	lɪdl	ma'ɪdl lo'u
6 well! /hesitation/	wɛnt	wɛ:ɔl	wɛ:ɪjɔl
7 he, purely (dreaded the place)	ʃu'rlɪ	rɪlɪ^	pjo'u'ɪlɪ
8 them's, real (dogs)	rɪɔl	rɪ'ɔl	re'ɪlɪ

92

1-2 damn (it)!	dɔʷə gɔ'n	dɔg baɪd ɪt ^d	gə'd:æ'mɪt gə'd:ə nɪt dæɪ mja dænɪt dæɪd bleɪ^mɪt dɔʷə gɔ'njɪ seɪksə laɪv
3 for the lamb's sake!	gɔ'd gre'ɪ^ʃəs ɔla'ɪv	ma: seɪks	
4 shucks!	ʃʌ'əks	ʃʌ'ks	ʃʌ:əks
5 <u>the</u> <u>idea</u> !	ði aɪdɪr	ðə aɪdʒɛ^ər	ðə 'aɪdʒə
6 why! /exclamation; stressed/	wɛ'ɪ^	wə'ɪ	wə:ɪ
7 don't <u>curse</u> (like that)!	kɜs	kɜs	kʌ's
8 how are you?	ha'ɑr juʷ	ha'ʷə ju	haʷɑrjə

93

1 how do you do?	ha'^æ du: ju duʷ	haʷʷə ju	ha: də jədu:
2 <u>Good</u> <u>bye</u> !	gɔ'd baɪ	gʊ'd baɪ	gʌ'd baɪ
3 come <u>again</u> !	ə gɛ'^æ n	ə gæ^'n	kʌm ə gɪ'n
4 hurrah!	hu'reɪ	hura	rɔ:ɔ
5 Merry Christmas!	me'ɪr krɪsməs		mæ:ɪ^ krɪsməs
Christmas gift!		krɪsməs gɪʷv	

93 (Cont'd)

6 Happy New Year!	hæ ^v æpɪ [^] n ⁱ ju jɪ r	ngu jɛ rə	hæɪpɪ nju jɛ: ^r
7 I'm much) obliged	ə blæɪ dʒ d	^{gɪə} f ə blæɪ dʒ	ə bl ⁱ ɪ dʒ
8 don't mention it!	dəʊ [^] nt mɛ ⁱ ntʃə n	dəʊ [^] nt mɛ [^] ntʃə n	
	ɪ t ^d	ɪ t	

94

1 I think (I'll have time	gɛ s	gɛ:s	rɛ gn,
2 grocery store	groʊ [^] sɪ [±] stoʊ [^] r	gro [^] sɪ ^r ste [^] r	stou ^w ə
3 I had to do some) shopping	ʃə p ^b ɪ n	treɪ dn	treɪ ^d n,
4 (a) he wrapped it up (in paper	ræ pt	ræ [^] ɪ pt	r a' pt
(b) I) unwrapped (it	ʌ nræ pt	ʌ nræ [^] pt	ɔ ^w nr a [^] pt
5 how much do you charge for it?	hæ [±] m [^] ɪ tʃ ɪ z	Ma ⁺ ɪ z ʃɪ z	ha: m [^] ɪ tʃ
	ʃɪ z	wə θ	ɪ z ɪ t w [^] θ
6 how much do you want? /in private deal/	ha [^] m [^] ɪ tʃ dɔ	Ma ⁺ wɪ l jə	Mæts ɪ t
	jə wɔ nt	te [^] k fə ^r ɪ t	w [^] θ
7 (a) sell) at a <u>loss</u>	bə loʊ [^] kɔ [^] st	tʃɪ ⁱ p	tʃɪ ⁱ p ə
(b) it, costs (too much	kɔ [^] s ⁺	kɔ [^] s	kɔ [^] st ɪ z
8 the bill is, <u>due</u>	d ⁱ ju ^w	d ⁱ ju	d ⁱ ju

95

1 pay) the <u>dues</u>	d ⁱ ju:z	d ⁱ ju z	dɛɪ ts
2 <u>borrow</u>	bə rɪ	bə rɪ	bə ^r rɪ
3 (a) money is) <u>scarce</u> (nowadays	skɛ ^r rs	skɛ ^v ə rs	skeɪ s
(b) I could) scarcely (see him	skɛ ^r rsɪ	skɛə rsɪ	skeɪ slɪ [^]
4 the boys) coast (down the hill	kəʊ [^] stɪ n	kəʊ s	slaɪ dɪ n

95 (Cont'd)

5 coast lying down			bɛ ^I lɪ slɑ: ^I dɪn
6 somersault	sɪ ^ˈ l m ə s ɔ ^ˈ lt	s ʌ m ɔ r s ɛ ^ˈ t	s ə ^ˈ m ə s ɛ ^I t s
7 I swam across	sw æ ^ˈ ɔ m	sw æ ^ˈ ɔ m	sw æ ^ˈ ɔ m
8 he dived in	dɔ ^ˈ v	də: I v d	dɪ: v I ^ˈ n

96

1 he was drowned	dr æ ^ˈ nd	dr æ ^ˈ ʊ nd	dr æ ^ˈ u ^ˈ nd I d
2 the baby creeps (on the floor)	kr ɔ ^ˈ l s	kr ɔ ^ˈ ʊ l s	kr ɔ ^ˈ ʊ l I n
4 he/ climbed (up a tree)	kl a ^ˈ ɪ ^ˈ ʌ md	kl æ ^ˈ I md	kl I: m ə tr i
5 I have often) climbed up	kl aɪ md	kl æ ^ˈ I m ^d	kl æɪ md
6 crouch	sk ru ^ˈ t ʃ I n	sk rut ʃ ^d	h ʌ ŋ k ər I n
7 she) knelt (down)	n ɛ ^ˈ t	n i ^ˈ ə ld	sk w æ ^ˈ I t
8 I'm going to) lie down	l e ^ˈ d a ^ˈ ʊ n	l a ^ˈ d æ ^ˈ ʊ n	l a ^ˈ d æ ^ˈ ʊ n

97

1 he, lay (in bed all day)	l e ^ˈ I	l e ^ˈ I	l e: I
2 I) dreamed (all night)	dr I ^ˈ ɛ mpt	dr I ^ˈ ɛ md	dr ɛ ə mp
3 I woke up (early	w e ^ˈ ʊ k ʌ p	w o ^ˈ k ʌ p	w eɪ kt ʌ p
4 you better) pitch in	p I t ʃ I n		g e ^ˈ ʊ t ə b e ^I d
5 he ran like) a house a-fire	l æ ^ˈ I k f a ^ˈ I d I	ɛ v ə θ e ^ˈ ŋ	ə haʊs ə f a ^ˈ I r
6 <u>stamp</u> (the floor)	st ɔ mp	st æ ^ˈ mp	st ɔ ^ˈ mpt
7 may I) take you home?	t e ^ˈ I k j ə	k æ: ʌ	k æ: I ^ˈ j ə h e ^ˈ ʊ m
8 <u>pull</u>	p ʊ ^ˈ l	p ʊ l	p ʊ ^ˈ l

- 1 (a) push pʊɪʃ pʊɪʃ
 (b) stand up /break a date/ stʌnd r ʌp^b dɪs^zə pɔɪ ndɪd slɑ:tɪd hɪə m
 mɪ teɪkɪn hə aʊt
- 2 I lugged (a bag of meal, etc) təˈʊdɪd toˈʊdɪd toˈtɪd
- 3 don't you touch it! doˈntʃ u tʌtʃ doˈntʃ u tɛɪtʃ
 It^d It^d mɪˈnd fɪks
- 4 I'll have to) repair (the table) fɪk's It^d fɪks
- 5 go bring (me a knife) brɪŋ brɪ^ɛŋ fɛ'tʃ
- 6 the children play tag tæɪg tæˈvɪg tæ'ɪg
- 7 goal /in certain games/ goʊl goˈul
- 8 catch (the ball) kɛtʃ kæ^rtʃ kɛɪtʃ

- 1 (a) who) caught (it? kɔˈt kɔˈv t kɛ'tʃt ɪt
 (b) go bring the chicken some feed fɛ'tʃ
- 2 I have never caught (it yet) kɔˈt^d kɔˈv t kɛˈtʃt
- 3 he is) wasting time weɪstɪn təˈɪm pɪdlɪn pɛɪdlɪn
- 4 I'll wait) for you fɔr ju fɔr ju oˈvʌn jə
- 5 give me another chance! tʃænts tʃæ^ɛnts tʃæ^ɪnts
- 7 in good) humor jumər ɪjumə juməz
- 8 I want to) get rid of him rɪd əv ɪm ɡɛt^d rɪd əv ʃɛt^d əvɪm

- 1 he acted as if) he knew it all æz ɪf æktɪd lə'ɪk meɪks aʊt
 laɪk
- 2 who) swiped (my pencil? swaɪpt ɡəʊt stoul

100 (Cont'd)

3 (a) I remember (seeing him)	rɪmɪmbə	əˈrɪmɪmbə	rɪmɪmbəd
(b) I don't re- member	doʊn rɪmɪmbə	doʊn ^t rɪmɪmbə	dɪsrəmɪmbə
4 I didn't) <u>recog- nize</u> (you	rɛkənaɪz	rɛkənaɪz	rɛkənaɪz
5 we're going to) <u>miss</u> <u>you</u>	mɪʃjuː	mɪs ^z jə	mɪʃə
6 they used to) chat (for hours	tʃæɪd	gæɪb	tɔːkɪn
7 (a) I have) writ- ten (to him	rɪdn	rɪtn tə	roʊt
(b) he wrote (me last week	roʊt ^d	roʊt	roʊt
8 I expect an) <u>answer</u>	ænsə	ænsə	ɛnsə
9 (a) will you) ad- dress (the let- ter?	ˈædrɛs	bæk	bæk
(b) what's his <u>ad- dress</u> ?	æˈdrɛs	æˈdrɛs	spɪtʃ

101

1 who) taught (you that?	tɔːt	tɔːt	lɑːnt
2 (a) we) intend (to go soon	ɪkspɛk	eɪn	fɪksɪn
(b) you can) if you're a mind to	ɪf ju wɔːnt u	wɪl	ɪf ju wɔːnt u tə goʊ
3 he queered (himself with...	gædɪn trɪbl	gætɪn brɪd	dʌn səmiːn
4 you won't) tell on (me, will you?	tɛl tɛdl	rɪpɪtɪt tɛl ɔːn	tɛt tɛl
5 children's nick-names for one who 'tattles'	tɛdl teɪt	tɛdl teɪt stoʊrɪ tɛlɔːz	lɔːtɔːz

101 (Cont'd)

6 pick <u>flowers</u>	pɪk flauwəz	pʊl flauwəz	pɪ'k fla:² wəz
7 a toy	pleɪˈ pʊˈrtɪz	tɔʷɪz	pleˈvɪ pʊˈrtɪ
8 I knew it!	aˈɪnˈju ɪt	dʒˈst nˈju	a: nouð

102

1 that's the one you) gave (me	geˈɪv	geˈˈɪv	gɪˈmɪ
2 he) began (to talk	bɪgeˈvˈz	bɪgeˈvˈn	kɔmɪnˈs
3 he) ran (ashore, a boat, etc.	ræˈɪn	ræˈˈn	rɪˈn
4 he) came (over to see me	keˈɪˈm	keˈɪm	kɪˈm
5 he) saw (me go in	sɔˈv	sɔˈˈv	sɔˈˈv
6 the road was all) torn up	teˈvun ʌp	teˈˈvun	teˈˈvun rʌp
7 he) done it (last night	dɪd	dɪd	dɪˈvˈn
8 (a) put it) on	pʌdɪd oˈvˈn		pʊˈtɪt ɔˈvˈn
(b) on (the table	oˈvˈn	ɔˈˈn	ɔˈvˈˈn

103

1 <u>nothing</u>	nʌˈθɪn	nʌθɪˈŋ	nəθɪn
2 <u>something</u>	sʌˈmθɪn	sʌmθɪˈŋ	sʌˈˈm
3 it's, <u>such</u> a (good one	sʌˈtʃ	sʌtʃ	sɪtʃ
4 the <u>whole</u> (thing	hoˈʊl	hoˈˈl	houl
5 <u>always</u>	ɔlweˈɪz	ɔlweˈɪz	əˈlɪz
6 <u>since</u>	sɪnˈs	sɪnˈs	sɪnˈs
7 he did it) on purpose	oˈvˈn pɜpəs	ɔn pɜpəs ə pɜpəs	

103 (Cont'd)

8 (a) affirmation	j ɛ I s	j ɛ I s
(b) negation	n ^ə oʻ u	nou ^v
9 I 'think so	a ^ˈ θɪŋk so ^ˈ u a ^ˈ θɪŋk so ^ˈ u θɪŋk so	

104

1 (a) I'm going to) ask (him	æ ^ˈ sk	æ sk	æ ^ˈ I ks
(b) I) asked (him	æ ^ˈ I sk	æ sk	æ ^ˈ I ket
2 (a) they) fought (all the time	fɔ ^ˈ t ^d	fɔ ^ˈ t	fau ^v t
(b) I asked you, had you	ɪ f ju ^u hæ ^d		
3 he) drew (it out	dr ^I u	dr ^I æ ^ˈ	drɔ ^ˈ d I t
4 <u>hoist</u>	hɔ ^I st	hɔ ^v I st	ha I st
5 he) dragged) it out	dr ʌ ^ˈ g	dr ægd	dr ʌ g
6 he) went (down to the shore	w ɪ nt	w I ^ˈ nt	g ^ɛ o ^ˈ u ^ˈ d
7 he'll come) pretty soon	p ^u r d I s ^I un	də r ɛ kl I	æ ^ˈ I ft ə M a ^I l
8 there's too much) in (it;	ɪ n		I ^ə n
9 it's a) great (thing, gre ^v I d _o day, etc.		gre ^ˈ I t ^d	fe ^ˈ I n

CHAPTER II

ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS

Although the intention of the discussion in this chapter is descriptive, rather than prescriptive, nevertheless specific consideration is limited to deviations from the norm of each phoneme. For example, the sound [aɪ], if pronounced in its unmodified form, is not considered. If it deviates in any direction, so as to produce [a^ˈɪ, a^ˈɪ̃, a] etc., it is included. The only deviations that are not listed are those within the range of normal length. If normal lengthening is shown by [˙] or [ː], the sound is not included, unless distorted in some other manner. Lengthening to the extent of [ːː] or [ːːː] is included. Each deviation from the sound is listed as many times as it occurs, so that a complete picture can be seen and not a cross-section. If the pronunciation [a[>]] for [aɪ] is used more than once, each repetition is included.

Under this arrangement, it is necessary to discuss only one pronunciation, deviation or substitution at a time. For example, the pronunciation [gɹ̃ frɪn] is discussed in three places--(a) under the division "Stressed Vocalic R"; (b) under "Omission of Final Consonants"; (c) under the "[ɛ] Phoneme." It would be impracticable to take each word separately and discuss it in any other way.

The words having two accepted pronunciations, such as fog [fɔg], [fɑg], there [ðɛ^(ə)ɹ̃], [ðɛ^(ə)ɹ̃] are listed in two places each; fog under the [ɔ] and [ɑ] lists, and there under the [ɛ] and [ɛ̃] lists.

The treatment of r does not follow the principle of dealing only with the modifications. All r's are listed and discussed in detail.

[i]

[i] is a high-front vowel. This phoneme, like all other vowels, conforms to rather definite tongue and lip positions.¹ These positions are influenced a great deal by neighboring sounds, which often cause [i] to be raised, lowered, fronted, backed, etc., and these modifications, in turn, cause the vowel to acquire acoustic resemblance to other phonemes. Many times another phoneme is substituted altogether.

In many words, the speech of the three informants shows an undomified [i] sound--L.K.B. and B.F.W. more than C.A.A. (whose [i] sound consistently runs toward [ɪ]).

After C.A.A.'s outstanding deviation toward [ɪ], the next deviation in order of frequency is one found in the speech of all three speakers--that of lengthening the [i] to [iː]² through the addition of an exponential [i] off-glide in words like feet [f iː t] and these [ð iː z]. All three informants show an occasional [i] off-glide, both exponential³ and full. B.F.B. uses numerous [i] on-glides. The [i] follows next in frequency, with L.K.B. using this sound more often than do the other two informants. In the word seed, the three speakers are consistent in diphthongizing⁴ to [s iː d], or triphthongizing⁵ to [s i j i d]. Occasional [ə] off-

¹The theory was advanced by the earlier phoneticians that there were definite mouth positions for each sound. G. O. Russel denied this as the result of an extensive experiment. S. N. Trevino and C. E. Parmenter checked Russel's experiment and found evidence tending somewhat to restore the original theory. Refer to Russel's works, The Vowel. Columbus: The Ohio State University Press, 1928; Speech and Voice. New York: Macmillan, 1931; "The Mechanism of Speech," The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, I (1929), 88-109. See also C. E. Parmenter and S. N. Trevino, The Quarterly Journal of Speech, Volume XVIII, Number 3 (June, 1932), 351-369.

²Lengthening the vowel through the addition of a homogeneous off-glide. It consists of a change of pitch or intensity in the lengthened vowel, the final element of which may or may not be separated from the first by a hiatus.

³The term exponential here is used to refer to a light, brief vowel, less easily audible than a full, complete vowel represented by the same symbol.

⁴The word diphthong in this thesis means two sounds, whether homogeneous or non-homogeneous, although strictly speaking a diphthong is one continuous gliding sound.

⁵A triphthong as used here refers to one continuous gliding sound having three distinct elements.

glides are found, as in wheel [$M\dot{I}^{\circ}l$].

In cases of the spelling ea + r; ee + r; or e + r, where on historical grounds the vowel [\dot{I}] is expected, the substitutions are as follows:

	LKB	CAA	BFW
<u>clearing</u>	$kl\dot{I}r\gamma$	$kl\varepsilon rI\gamma$	$kl\alpha:n$
<u>eare</u>	$I\partial rz$	$\varepsilon^{\circ} rz$	$j\varepsilon'^{\circ} z$
<u>beard</u>	$bjI^{\wedge}rd$	$bj\varepsilon rd$	$bj\varepsilon\partial d$
<u>queer</u>	$kwI^{\wedge}r$	$kwI^{\wedge}r$	$kw\alpha::$
<u>year</u>	jIr	$j\varepsilon rs$	$j\varepsilon: ^{+}$
<u>nearly</u>		$nj\varepsilon rl\varepsilon^{\wedge}$	$nj\varepsilon lI^{\circ}$

With one exception, L.K.B. lowers the [\dot{I}] before r to [I]; C.A.A., with one exception, lowers it to [ε]; B.F.W. lowers it to [ε] or [α].

The following list gives the total number of pronunciations of [\dot{I}] with the type and percentage of deviations.⁶

Total	103	102	111
\dot{I}	68 percent	38 percent	73 percent
$\dot{I}^{\circ}, \dot{I}^{\wedge}, \dot{I}^{\vee}$	9	5	4
\dot{I}^{\pm}, \dot{I}	6	34	
$\dot{I}j, \dot{I}^{\vee}jI$	6	3	3
I^{\wedge}	4	1	
$\dot{I}^{\pm}, \dot{I}^{\wedge}, \dot{I}\partial$	10	14	8
ε		5	1
$j\varepsilon$		2	6
α			3
$I\dot{I}$			8
eI			1

⁶This type of table follows the discussion of each sound of which it was practicable to work out the percentage.

[i]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-1-three	θ r i	θ r i	
4-thirty		θ æ t i n	
fourteen			
2-5 evening		i v n i ' ŋ	
4-1-a week			w i i k
5-2 be		b i	
7 clearing	k l i ' r i ŋ	k l æ r i ŋ	k l æ r n
6-4-c northeast		n o r θ i s t	
7-8 feet	f i i t	f i d	f i i t
9-1		s æ t i	
2	ʃ i f æ n i ' ə r		
10-2		k l i n z ʌ p	
11-7			i i v t r o ' f t
12-2		w i h æ v	
3-a		h i	
4-a	h i ʌ		
c		s i n	
6		h i	
		h i	
		w i	
7			
8		h i	
13-3		w i	
4		w i	
5		w i v	

	LKB	GAA	BFW
14-3-b	ki ⁱ pin	kɪp	
21-2	tri	sɪŋgəl trɪ	
22-3-a	si [^] əw		
b	siəwɪ [^] ŋ		
23-2	mi ^v əlbæɾə	miəlbæ ^ə	miəlbæ:s
7		plɪdɪd	
8	grɪ ⁱ s	grɪs	
24-3-a	ʒi ⁱ z	ʒi ⁱ s	
25-6	wɪ	wɪ	
30-4	rævi ^v n	hɪ	
6		krɪ ⁱ k	krɪ ⁱ k
7			kr ⁱ ɪk
			dɔtʃ ⁱ ɪt
37-4		fɪ ^ə dɪn	
38-4			ʃɪ ^v p
6		tʃɪ [^] kɪ	
38-3-a		tɪ ⁱ m	tɪ ^v m
39-4-a		li ^{>} d	njɛ:
b			mi ⁱ əls
o			gɛ:ə
41-6		klɛ ^ə rd	klɛ ^ə ˈn
42-2-2			m ⁱ ɪ
4-a		hɪ ^{>}	
b			m ⁱ ɪ
6	mɪ	mɪ	
		hɪ ⁱ	

{ i }

	LKB	CAA	BFW
7		m i'	m e i
48-1	h i ⁱ	h i ⁱ s i ^{>}	
2		m i ^x	
45-7		i ⁱ s	
46-3-a			m ⁱ i ⁱ t
5	b i ⁱ f		
47-5		t s i ⁱ z	
52-1			s i ⁱ z
52-4-a		t r i ⁱ	
54-1		s i ⁱ d	s i ⁱ j a d
2	s i ^v j i d	s i ⁱ d	s i ⁱ j i d
3		p i ⁱ t s	p ⁱ i ⁱ t s
4	s i ^v j i d	s i ⁱ d	s i ⁱ j i d
5	s i ^v j i d		
56-1-a	b i ^v n z	b i ⁱ n z	b i ⁱ n z
b	b i ⁱ j n z	b i ⁱ n z	b i ⁱ n z
2-b	g r i ^v j n z	g r i ⁱ n z	
4	i ^a r z	r o u s n e ^a r z	r o u s n j e ^a z
58-1			b i ^v
5-b		b i ^v	
59-1-a		s k r i ⁱ t s	
67-7		t i ⁱ t s a	
69-1-a	p i ⁱ s		
70-4-a	n i r l r	n j e r l e ⁱ	n j e ⁱ l i ^{>}
b			n j e ⁱ l i ^r

[1]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
71-3		m i	
4		n i θ r	
7	I ^ r	ε a	j ε a s
8-a	b I j I ^ r d	b j ε r d	b j ε a d
73-2-a		i ^ s I	
74-3	k w I ^ r	k w I ^ r	k w æ i i
75-5			k I i p
79-7	d I p θ i ^ r I a		
80-2	b i i	b i i	
81-2			
86-7	t I n i s i		
87-1			
91-4-a			h I i p
8	r i a l	r i a l	r e I l I
92-5			
93-6	j I r	j ε r s	j ε : r
94-7-a			t j i i p a
96-7	n i . a l d		

[ɪ]

The high-front, lax, unround [ɪ] has two forms, the front unround [ɪ] and the centralized, more rounded [ɛ]. These data show that pure [ɪ] is used a greater number of times than the sum of all the deviations, but the deviations are so numerous that they are listed as a matter of interest.

There is a definite tendency in the speech of the informants to use glides. There are scattered exponential [ɪ[, [ə], [ɪ] on-glides; numerous [j] off-glides. The [ɪ] off-glide tends to lengthen the phoneme to [ɪ^ɪ] as in pig [pɪ^ɪg]. The raised [ɪ], going toward [ɪ^ʏ] or [ɪ̞], is a common characteristic. A few examples of [ɪ̞, ɪ̞, ɪ̞^ʏ] are found in final and [ɪj] positions; [ɛ] makes sporadic appearances. A lowered [ɪ], with definite [ɛ] quality, is found in many words. In others the [ɪ] sound is lowered to [ɛ]. B.F.W. and C.A.A. substitute [ɛ] for [ɪ] more frequently than does L.K.B., who uses only two examples. This lowering of [ɪ] to [ɛ] appears most frequently before [j], as in [swɛj] [strɛj] for swing and string. Next in order of frequency [ɛ] displaces [ɪ] or historical [ɪ̞] before r as in here or year [hjɛr, ɛə].

B.F.W. is consistent in pronouncing if as [ɛf].

In the word whip, B.F.W. backs the [ɪ] sound to [ɛ], while C.A.A. backs and rounds to [ʊ].

[ɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total no. of [ɪ] sounds	522	516	288
Percent of un- modified sounds	74 percent	72 percent	75 percent
[ɛ] substitutions	1	2	4
\tilde{I}	2		
I^v, I^r, I^{\wedge}	10	10	7
I^{\pm}, I	3	1	3
off-glides	6	10	8
i, \dot{i}	1	2	1
u, uI	.3	.9	
$j\epsilon, IjI$.3	.3	.7
β		.3	.4
on-glides			2
[æ] sub.		.6	
[ʌ] "		.3	

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
2-5		±vni ^h ŋ	
4-2		wəl bi	
6-2-a			dr ^ə I slIn
b	əprɛ ^h nklin		
7-2		kʌm iŋ ^h p	
8-1			pI ^h tʃəz
5-a			stI ^I kʒ
c	kĩml Iŋ		
6			I ^ə z
12-1-b	dʒa ^h nI ^h		prIvI ^h
6	Ft ^d		
13-5	θI ^h ŋkIn		
	wI ^h		
7	θI ^h ŋk	θɛŋks	θɛŋk
14-2-a		krI ^ə b	krI ^ə bz
3-a	kɔ ^ə rnkrI ^ə b		krI ^ə b
16-9	dI ^I pər		
18-2	rĩnt		
8	dIʃ	dI ^h ʃ	dI ^h ʃ
7	fə ^h əIt		
19-2-a	bI ^j n		
5-a		Mu ^h p	MI ^ə p
b		Mu ^h p	MI ^ə p
21-1-a	rI ^h ə		
2	sI ^h ŋltri		swI ^h ŋgəl tri
22-8-b	si ^h sɔ ^h I ^h ŋ		
c	swI ^h ŋ	swɛ ^h ŋ	swɛ ⁱ I ^h ŋ

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
24-1		gr i z I ^	gr i : z I ^
26-2		I ^ f	
8-b			ʃ r I ^ ɣ k
27-4-b	m I ^	m I ^	
28	pr I ə mp		
29-1	kw I ^ ə lt	kw I ə lt	kw I ə lts
30-1			dre I n i ɲ
b		d I ^ t ʃ	
30-7			k ə n I ^
30-8	h i ə l	h i ə l z	
31-2	kl I ^ f	k ə l I ə fts	
32-3-a		m I ^ ə k	
b	m I ^ ə k		
33-8		k λ ^ u m I ə n	
34-4	r I ^ d n	r I ^ d n	
35-4	p I ^ ɣ	p I ^ ɣ	p r I ^ ɣ z
7		br I ^ s ə l z	
36-4		M I ^ k ə	n I ^ k ə d
6		t ʃ r ^ k I n z	
38-3	p I ɣ f	p I ^ ɣ I	
5	t ʃ r I ^ k t ʃ r I ^ k	t ʃ r I ^ k i t ʃ r I ^ k i	t ʃ ^ k I
40-7-a	I n I ^ w e ' I		
42-6	h I ^ ə m		h I ^ ə m
43-8		h I ^ ə z	h I ^ z
44-2-b		I ^ m	h I ^ ə m
7-8-b			s i ɲ k ə z

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
46-4		sk I' ^I n	sk I' ^I n
47-4		dr I' ^ə p	dr I' ^I p
48-7	k' ^ə v f t	k' ^ə v f I' ^	k' ^ə v f I' ^
49-3		dr I' ^ ŋ ks	
5		s I t' ^d I' ^ n	
50-7	v ɛ d ʒ t f b l s		
51-1	s ɛ' r ^ p	s ʒ' ^ə p	
2		I' ^ə z	
3			s ʒ p
51-6-a		g I' ^ə v m I	
54-3	kl I' ^ ŋ		
4	kl I' ^ ŋ	kl ɛ' r	kl æ' ^
55-6-b		sk I' ^r n' ^ə	
56-1-b	str I' ^ ŋ	str I' ^ ŋ	
5-a		s I' ^ə k	s f l k I' n
57-4	s I' ^ g a r s n s I' ^ g ə r ɛ' ^v t s	s I' ^ g a r s n s I' ^ g ə r ɛ' ^ə t	
5	s I' ^ ŋ I n	s I' ^ ŋ I n	s ɛ' ^ ŋ I n
58-6	w θ' I ʃ	w I' ^ə ʃ	w ^' ʃ
60-2-b			s p r ɛ' ŋ
7-a	l a r' ^t n I' ^ ŋ		
o		h' ^ə r n I' ^ t' ^d	
61-2		m I' ^ n ə z	
6		s ɛ' ⁱ k I m oʊ r	s ɛ' k I m o' u' ^u ^ə

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
62-1	tʃɛrɪ^		tʃɛɪ:
3	strɔbɛrɪ^z	strɔ^bɛ^rɪz	
5	ræ^Iz bɛrɪz	ræzbɛrɪz	
63-4		wɪ^də	
64-2	grænɪ^	grænɪ^	
3	kɪ^dz	tʃɪldrən	
6-b	sɪstə		sɪstə
8			bɛ^Ibɪ^
9			bɛ^Ibɪ^
65-1			bɛɪ^ bɪ^
4	rɪ^əd		
5-b		nɪ^pəlz	sʊ^gətɪ^t
6	ˌmɪ^pɪŋ	ˌmʊpɪn	ˌmɪ^pɪ^n
4		gɑ^rdɪnz	gɑrdɪn
5-a	kɪnfəʊks		
b	kɪn		kæ^In
67-2	nɛlɪ^		
b		nɪ^z	
5-a		nɪ^s	
6-c	ɪ^væ^ndʒɪlɪst		
70-1-a	nɪ^grə		nɛ^I'gəz
b	nɪ^grə		
3-a	hɪəl		nɪ^gəz
4-a		nʃɛrlɛ^	nʃɛ'lɪ^
6			mɪ^nɪt

[1]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
70-8-a	h ^I j _I r	h j ε r	h j \tilde{I} ə
72-2-b	f _I ^I st		f _I ^I st
b		sk _I ^I n	
8-a	∫ _I ^I n		
8		pju ^v n _I [^]	
73-4			θ ε _I n
5	sk _I ə f ə l	h æ nd _I [^]	
74-1	p ε p _I [^]		
76-1	s _I ^I k		
77-1-a			I t
8	t ∫ _I ^I ə l z	t ∫ _I ə l z	t ∫ _I ^I ə l z
78-7-a			w _I ə θ
79-5	I ə z		I ə z
7		d I p θ i r _I [^]	
80-7			i s _I [^]
81-1		w _I ^I ə l	w _I ^I ə l
2			w _I ə l
82-2			h i ə m
3		I ə n	
6-a	m æ r f d		
83-3			w _I ə l
4	b I g ε _I n		
5	sk _I ə p		
85-7		ka u nt _I [^]	
86-1		s _I [^] v ə l	s _I ^v v ə
5	i ŋ l ə n	i ŋ l ə n	ε ŋ l ə n

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
86-7		luʒI [^] æ nə	
87-1		wə ^ʔ I [^] ŋ tən	
		lʊ ^u I [^] vəl	
6			ɛf
88-1			wəðə ^u ʌt
4-a	I [^] f	I ^ə f	ɛf
b	I [^] f	I ^ə f	ɛf
5 b			ɛ ^ə f
6	wɛð ^h I ^z		
89-8-b	hIənz		h ^æ I ^z
o	b ^I ju dI [^] fəl		
91-7		rɪlI [^]	
92-5		aɪdʒɛ [^] ər	ʔ ^u I dʒə
93-5		ɡIəv	
6	hɛ ^{væ} pI [^]	ɡIəf	
95-3-b			skoIslI [^]
8			I ^ə n
97-2	drI ^ɛ mpɪ		
5		ɛvəθɛ [^] ŋ	
98-1-b			hIəm
5		brI ^ɛ ŋ	
99-3			p ^ɛ I dlɪn
100-1	I [^] f		
101-2-b		wI ^ə l	I ^ɪ f
103-1		n [^] θI [^] ŋ	
6		sɪənts	sɛn ^t s
9		θI [^] ŋk	θɛŋk
104-8			I ^ə n

[ɛ]

The most common error in the use of this phoneme is the substitution of [ɪ] preceding nasal sounds as in pen [pɪn]. Informant L.K.B. uses the [ɪ] phoneme in this position one hundred percent of the time. B.F.W. uses [ɪ] consistently, but very often there is an [ɛ] off-glide which gives an acoustic effect resembling the [ɛ] sound. C.A.A. has an occasional [ɪ] or [ɪʰ], but her usual pronunciation is a raised [ɛ], which has an acoustical quality approaching [ɪ] or [ɪʰ]. The oldest informant also uses dialectal pronunciations such as [gɪt] for get, [jɪstɪdɪ] for yesterday, and [kɪʰs] for kettles.

Further modifications of [ɛ] are in the form of transition sounds. Unlike the other front vowels, [ɛ] shows few on-glides, and no [j] off-glides. The off-glides consist of [ɛ, ɪ, ɐ, ə], and are about equally distributed among the three speakers.

The [ɛ] sound in there is lowered to [ɐ] by the two oldest informants, who use the latter vowel consistently in their speech. L.K.B. shifts from [ɛ] to [ɐ] indiscriminately. All three lower [ɛ] to [ɐ] in terrapin; B.F.W. lowers [ɛ] to [ɐ] when it precedes an r in words such as very [vɐ:], strawberries [strɔbɐ:], etc.

B.F.W. uses the sub-standard pronunciation [dɪːf] instead of [dɛf].

[ε]

Total no.	LKB 142	CAA 142	BFW 144
ε	47 percent	49 percent	37 percent
ε^v	4	2	2
I, I^I, \tilde{I}, I^o	22	7	22
$\varepsilon \partial$	4	3	3
$\varepsilon^I, \varepsilon^E, \varepsilon^o, \varepsilon^x$	13	24	21
$\varkappa^E, \varkappa^o, \varkappa^I, \varkappa^A$	5	5	10
ε^A	4	7	
$\varepsilon^>$.7		
ξ, ξ^r	.7		2
eI	.7	.7	.7
$I\varepsilon^A \partial$.7	
a			.7
i^i			.7

{ ε }

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-2	s ε ^v ə n		
3	t I n	t ε ^I n	t I ^ε n
4	tw I n I	tw I ^v nt I	tw I nt I
	tw I n I	tw I nt I	tw I nt I
5	s ε ^v v ə nd I		
2-1	w I nsd I	w ε [^] nsd I	w I nsd I
3-7			j I st I d I
5-8			v æ ^ε
6-4-b	sa u θ w ε ə st		sa' u θ w ε ^I st
9-4	b ε ^I d ru' m		
10-6	r I nt I d	r I nt	r I nt I d
7			st ε ^ə ps
11-8	∫ ε ^I d		
14-1			s ε ^ε d
15-2	∫ ε ^v d	∫ ε ^I d	∫ ε ^ε d
4	p I n	p ε [^] n	p I n
9	p I n	p ε [^] n	
16-2	f I n ^t s	f ε [^] n ^t s	f ε [^] I n ^t s
4	f I n ^t s		
5	f I ^I n ^t s	f ε [^] n ^t s	f I n ^t s
7-a			f I [^] n ^t s
b	f I n ^t s		f I ^ε n ^t s
17-7			k I ^t t z
20-2		k ε ^I g	k æ' g
5	fr I [^] nt ∫		fr I ε nt ∫
22-1	sl ε ^I d		

47-1	pr e s	28 _I 3
2		28 _I 3
46-1	3 _I 3	
8-8	3 _I 3	
45-1	pr e s	28 _I 3
7-8	pr e s	
6	pr e s	
8	pr e s	
2-2	pr e s	
44-1	pr e s	
43-8	pr e s	
42-6	pr e s	
42-6	pr e s	
0	pr e s	
7-6	pr e s	
40-2	pr e s	
38-1-8	pr e s	
37-2	pr e s	
8	pr e s	
36-7	pr e s	
35-1-8	pr e s	
28-8	pr e s	
0	pr e s	
8-6	pr e s	
25-2	pr e s	
23-7	pr e s	
LKB	pr e s	
CAV	pr e s	
BYW	pr e s	

[E]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
49-7-b		h ε'² pt	
50-4		'dadʒε² st	
7		vε'¹ dʒ tə bə lɜ	
8		vε'¹ dʒ tə bə l	
51-4-c			dʒε'² lɪ
5		pε'¹ pr	
52-1			fε'² lə rɜ
2			ʒɪ'² m ʒa' r
3			ʒɪ'² mɜ
4-b	ʒæ r		
53-6	ʒε'² ts	ʒæ'² ts	ʒæ'² ts
7		ʒæ'² d	
8-b			v æ
54-7			prε'² I s
55-8		ʃε'² l	ʃε'² t
56-2-a	h ε'¹ dɜ	h ε'² dɜ	h ε'¹ dɜ
c			h ε'¹ d
57-4	sɪ'² gə r ε'² ts	sɪ'² gə r ε'² t	
8-b	dε'² d	dε'² d	dε'² d
58-7	ʌɪ'² n	gε'² ts	ʌɪ n
60-5-b	t æ'² tɪ pɪ n	t æ'² rə pɪ nɜ	t æ'² pɪ nɜ
8-b			ʃæ lə
61-3-a	w ε'² b	w ε'² b	w ε'² bɜ
b	w ε'² b	w ε'² b	w ε'² bɜ
8-c			fɪ'² n t s
62-1		tʃε'² ərɪ	
3		strɔ'² b ε'² rɜ z	strɔ b æ'² lɜ z

[E]

	LKB	CAA	RFW
62-4		st ^I ε ^ˈ ɔm	
5			ræsbæ ^ˈ ːz
66-6			frɛɪn
67-1	dʒɪ ^ˈ ntlmən	dʒɛ ^I ntlmən	dʒɪntlmən
6-b	lɛ ^ˈ g		lɛ ^ˈ g
68-1	sɛ ^ˈ rə	sɛ ^ˈ ɪrə	sɛ ^ˈ ɪ
3	dʒɪnərl	dʒɛ ^ˈ nrl	dʒɪːnl
8	sɛkrətɛ ^ˈ rɪ		sɛkətæː
69-4-a		əmə ^ˈ rɪkən	əməːkɪn
70-4-b			fɛəl
72-4	brɛ ^I st	tʃɛ ^I st	brɛ ^I st
76-1		tɛ ^ˈ mpərd	tɛ ^ˈ mpərd
3	hɪn	hɛ ^ˈ n	hɪən
77-2	dɛ ^ˈ f	dɛəf	dɪː ^ˈ f
78-1	swɛ ^ˈ ld		swɛ ^ˈ ld
2-b	flɛ ^I ʃ	flɛ ^I ʃ	
7-a	bɛ ^ˈ rɪd		
8	sɪmətɛrɪ		
79-1-a			bɛːn
3	wɛəl	wɛəl	væːwɛəl
80-1	əpɪndəsəɪdəs	əpɪndəsɪtəs	pɪndəsəːdəs
6			tɛəl
81-8	frɪn		
84-4	hɒtɛəl	hɒtɛ ^ˈ l	hɒːtɛəlz
85-6			gɪt
86-6	mɛ ^ˈ rlən	mɛ ^ˈ rələn	mæːlən
7	tɪnɪsɪ	tɪ ^ˈ nəsɪ	tɪnɪsɪ

[E]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
87-4			tɪn
5			tɪn
88-1	ɔn / ɛ ^I s		
2	ɪnst ɛ ^ɔ d	ɪnst ɛ ^ɛ d	ɪnst ɛɪ d
5	ʒæ ɛ r		
90-1			d ɛ ^w ɔ l
7	v ɛ ^r		
91-2-a	j ɛ ^I s	j ɛ ^ɔ s	j ɛɪ s
b	j ɛ ^ɔ		
6	w ɛ ^ː ʔ (hesitant)	w ɛ ^ː ɔ l	w ɛ ^ː ɪ j ɔ l
93-3	ə g ɛ ^v æ n	ə g æ [^] n	ə g ɪ ^v n
5	m ɛ ^v ɪ r ɪ		m æ ^ː ɪ
8	m ɪ [~] nt ɟ ɔ n	m ɛ [^] nt ɟ ɔ n	
95-1			d ɛɪ ts
5			b ɛ ^I l ɪ
6		s ʌ m ɛ r s ɛ ^ɔ t	s ʌ [^] m ɛ s ɛ ^I t s
97-2			d r ɛ ɔ mp
97-4			b ɛ ^I d
98-4		m ɪ ^v nd	
100-3-a	rɪ mɪ mb ɔ r	rɪ ^m mɪ mb ɔ r	rɪ mɪ mb ɔ d
b	rɪ mɪ mb ɔ r	rɪ mɪ mb ɔ r	dɪ st ɔ mɪ mb ɔ
9	æ dr ɛ ^I s		
101-4	t ɛ ^ɔ l		t ɛ ^ɔ l
103-2-a	j ɛɪ s		j ɛɪ s
104-6	wɪ nt	wɪ ^v nt	

[æ]

[æ] is nasalized by the three informants more than twice as often as any of the other sounds. Very often [æ] is diphthongized by transition sounds the most frequent of which are [ɪ] as in patch [pæ^ɪ tʃ] and [ə] as in have [hæ^ə v]. L.K.B. sometimes triphthongizes to the extent that can't becomes [k^ɪ j æ̃^ə nt], lamb becomes [l æ̃^ɪ j ə m]. B.F.W. shows this same tendency, but not to so great an extent, the difference being one of frequency. The raised [æ] is characteristic of the speech of L.K.B., less frequent for B.F.W., and occurs only three times in the speech of C.A.A.

In keeping with the foregoing statement, L.K.B. often substitutes the [ɛ] or [ɛ'] sound for the [æ], thus saying [d ɛ dɪ] for daddy, [s ɛ b ə θ] for Sabbath, and [k ɛ r] for care. C.A.A. and B.F.W. are equally frequent in their substitution of [ɛ] for [æ].

In the word granary, L.K.B. raises the [æ] sound to [e^ɪ]; this is perhaps through the analogy of the more common word grain.

B.F.W. uses [ɑ] in strap [str ɑ p], barrow [b ɑ r ə], set [s ə t], etc. In stamp and tassel [ɔ] is substituted for [æ]. L.K.B. also makes this substitution.

B.F.W. says [skeɪ s] for scarce and always says ain't [eɪ nt] and haint [heɪ nt].

Informants L.K.B. and B.F.W. show an occasional [ɛ] on-glide, as in have [h ɛ̃ ə v].

For Carolina, C.A.A. says [kɪ laɪ n ə]; B.F.W. uses [ə] one time and [ɪ] the other in the first syllable of this word.

[\mathcal{X}]

Total	LKB 192	CAA 172	BFW 188
\mathcal{X}	27 percent	41 percent	19 percent
$\mathcal{X}^{\wedge}, \mathcal{X}^{\vee}, \mathcal{X}^{\wedge}$	13	7	3
$\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^{\wedge}, \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^{\vee}$	24	9	9
$\mathcal{X}^{\varepsilon}, \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{I}}, \mathcal{X}^{\circ}, \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{I}}$	11	25	10
$\widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^{\mathbb{I}}, \widetilde{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}$	9	4	9
\mathcal{X}°	1	3	1
$^{\varepsilon}\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{I}}, ^{\varepsilon}\mathcal{X}$	2		.5
$\mathcal{X}^{\circ}, \mathcal{X}^{\circ}, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{I}}$	7	4	3
$e^{\mathbb{I}}$	1	1	4
$\widehat{\mathcal{X}}^{\mathbb{I}}$	3	1	3
\mathcal{X}^{\cdot}	.5	.6	1
\widetilde{a}, a	.5	.6	3
$\mathcal{X}^{\circ}, \mathcal{X}$.5		1
∂, \mathbb{I}		3	1
$\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{I}}$		1	1
$\mathcal{X}::^{\mathbb{I}}, \mathcal{X}::$			1
\wedge			1

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-8	dʒænjuwæʔrɪ	dʒɪnjəwɛrɪ	dʒæ̃njuæ rɪ
2-5	æftənuˈn		
4-1	kæ̃ʔntə kœɪnt		
5	hæf æftə		
7-4	æˈ rɪʃ		
3	mæ̃nˈtɪ		
5-a	bæɪk		bæˈg
7-b	æˈɪʃɪz	æɪʃɪz	
8-a	tʃæə r	tʃɛ r	tʃɛə
9-8-b	pɪæˈnə		
10-1	pæˈntrɪ		
2	træɪʃ		
7		stæɪrɪz	
11-7-b	væˈlɪ		
12-2	hæˈv		
3-a	hæˈv		hæˈvəv
	hæ̃ˈv		
	hæˈz		
b	hæ̃ˈv		
4-a	hæ̃ˈvnt	hæɪv	
	hæ̃ˈzənt		
c	hæ̃ˈvnt		œ̃ˈɪnt
	hæ̃ˈsmt		œ̃ɪnt
5-a	hæ̃ˈvənt		
13-2	kɛʔr		
3-b			œ̃ɪnt

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
13-5	h æ ⁱ v		
14-4	gr e [^] I n ə r I		
7	st æ [^] k	st æ ^I ks	st æ ^I k
15-8	p æ [^] I st ʃ r		p æ [^] I st ʃ ə
16-1	p æ [^] I t ʃ	p æ ^I t ʃ	
17-5	k æ j I n		
17-6	p æ [^] I n		
18-3	r æ g	r æ ^I g	
5	r æ ^I g		
6	b æ [^] θ		
19-2-a			b æ [^] t
b	k æ [^] I n		b æ [^] t
5-b	l æ ^I ʃ		
7-a	b æ [^] I g	s æ ^I k	s æ ^I ks
b	b æ ^I g	s æ ^I k	s æ ^I ks
8		s æ ^I ks	
20-1	b æ [^] I sk I t ^d	b æ ^I sk I t ^d	b æ [^] sk I t
6	h æ ^r m ə r	h æ ^r m ə r	
8-b	ʃ æ ^ə ft	ʃ æ ^I v z	ʃ æ ^ə v z
21-1-o	æ [^] ks ə l		
4-b	dr æ [^] gd		
7	h æ [^] r ə	h æ ^r ə	
22-6	str æ ^I p		str æ ^r p
23-2		M i ə l b æ ^ə	M i ə l b æ ^ə z

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
24-4-b		b æ t e u	
6	æ^m		
7			æ m
8-b	g ε^s	g æ^j s	
c	g ε^l ə n	g æ^l ə n	
25-5	æ^m	e I nd	ẽ I^ nt
26-1	ʒ æ ə n		
3	ʌnd ə rw æ^r	ʌndrw æ^r	
5	s æ m pl	s æ m pl	skr æ^p
27-1-b	p æ^l n^s	p æ I nts	
4-b	h ε^v v		
7	ʃ r æ ɣ k	sr æ ɣ k	
29-2		p æ^l I t	
5	f l æ^t s		
30-4			br æ nt ʃ I z
6	br æ ɣ^t ʃ	br æ I nt ʃ	br æ nt ʃ
7	bl æ ɣ k		br æ nt ʃ
			br æ^l nt ʃ
31-3			l æ nd I n
32-7-a			æ ft ə r
33-1-b		k ε^t ʃ	k ε^t ʃ
7	k ε^v f	k æ^f	k æ^l f
b			k æ^l f
8	h æ^v ə k ε^v f		k æ^l f
34-2		m æ^l j r	
3	m ε^v r		

LKB	34-8	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$
	a	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$
	b	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$
	c	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$r_{\tilde{e}}^m$
35-1-b	3-d	$1_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$1_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$1_{\tilde{e}}^m$
		$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$
36-1		$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$
5		$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$
37-6		$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$
39-7		$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$
40-3		$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$b_{\tilde{e}}^m$
4		$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$k_{\tilde{e}}^m$
41-2		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
6-b		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
7-b		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
42-4-a		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
b		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
8		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
43-1		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
2		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
5		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
44-2-c		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
7-8-a		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
45-4		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
47-2		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$
4		$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$	$a_{\tilde{e}}^m$

BFW

CAA

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
48-4	sn æ ^{^I} k		sn æ ^{^I} k
8-a	gl æ ^{^I} s	gl æ ^{^I} s	
49-1	dr æ ^I gk	dr æ ^I gk	
4-a			h ^ε æ ^o v / h æ ^o v
6	s æ [^] t ^d	s æ ^ε t ^d	s a t
7	h ε ^v æ v	h æ ^o v	h æ [^] v s a ^o m
8-a	θ æ [^] gk	θ æ [^] gk	
51-2	m ə l æ [^] s I s		m ə ^r l æ [^] s I s I z
7	æ n	æ [^] n	ə I — m æ [^] n
52-4-a	ʃ æ [^] t		
b	b æ ^I kʔ		
8-a		æ ^o t	
55-5	r æ [^] d I ʃ I s		r ε d I ʃ I s
7	k æ ^ε b I d ʒ	k æ ^v b I d ʒ	k æ ^I b I d ʒ
56-5-a			t ə ^o s ^o l
7	k æ [^] n ə l ə u [^] p		
57-5	l æ ^o f I n		l æ [^] f I n
7-b	k ^I j æ [^] nt		k ē I nt
58-2	d æ [^] r	d æ ^v r	d æ :
59-1-a		s æ ^o p	
2		k æ ^I t	k æ ^I t
61-1-b	gr æ [^] ʃ h ə [^] p ə r z	gr æ ^v I ʃ h ə p r z	gr æ ^I ʃ h ə p ə z
62-4	k æ [^] p		
5	r æ [^] s b ε r ɛ z	r æ [^] s b ε r ɛ z	r æ s b æ [^] z
9		m æ ^v g n o u l j ə	

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
63-1			mæj In
6	dɛ ^v dɪ		
8		pɛr ^r ənts	pæ::nts
64-1	græ [^] npɔ ^w		
2			græ̃: mɔ
4-a	kæ [^] dʒ		
7-a			gæɔl
65-1			hæ: [^] v
2			græ ^v nɪ
5-b	pæ [^] sɪfər		
9	bæ [^] stərd		bæ̃ [^] ɪstərd
66-1		æ [^] fɛkʃənɪt	
67-5-a			gæɔl
6-c	fɪvæ [^] ndʒɪlɪst		
8-a	æ [^] nt	æ ^v nt	æ [^] ɪnt
68-1		æ ^v nt	
5		kæ ^r ptɪn	
70-1-b		mæ ^r mɪ	
2-a	mæ: [^] s		mærstə
3-b			kræɪkəz
c	Mæɪt:ræ [^] ʃ		mæ̃ ^j ɪn
72-7			fæ̃ ^j ɪt ^d
8			bæ̃ ^j əd
73-6		hæ̃ndɪ [^]	
74-1			æ [^] ktɪv
5		skɛ ^v rd	skɛ: [^] d

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
74-5	t æ kɪ		n æ ʔ ɪ stɪ
6		k ɛ ^v rlɪs	k ɛ rlɪs
75-2-a	m æ ^ɛ d	m æ ^I d	
b		æ ŋ k ʃ ə s	æ ŋ k ʃ ə s
78-6	p æ sd		
79-1-a	k æ ʔ skɪt		
81-2	ʃ æ ə l		
4	sp æ ʔ ŋ k	sp æ ŋ k	sp æ ŋ k
8			g ^I j æ ə l
82-1			m æ ʔ ʔ g æ ʔ ə l
8	æ ^ʔ t		
4		æ ^ə t	
6-a			m æ ʔ ʔ d
b	m æ jɪn	m æ j ə n	
8		g æ ŋ	g æ ŋ
83-1	d æ m ^t s	d æ n ^t s	
6	kl æ s		
7	kl æ ʔ ɪ s	kl æ ^ɛ s	kl æ ʔ ɪ s ɪ s
85-1			skw æ ʔ ə
5			k æ ʔ ʔ d ʒɪ s
86-3	h æ ŋ d		h æ ŋ d
7	k æ rlaɪ n ə	kɪ laɪ n ə	k ə laɪ ^r n ə
		kɪ laɪ n ə	kɪ laɪ ^r n ə
	luzɪ æ ^ʔ n ə	luzɪ ^ʔ æ n ə	luzɪ æ ^ʔ n ə
87-1	æ dl æ nd ə	æ dl æ nt ^d ə	

[æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
	$\tilde{x}^{\wedge} \int v I l$		$x \int v \partial l$
2	$fr \tilde{x} n^t s$	$fr \tilde{x}^I nts$	
	$p \tilde{x}^{\wedge} n I m \circ$		
89-1	$b \tilde{x} \circ b d I s$	$b \tilde{x}^{\circ} b t I s^+$	$b \tilde{x} \partial p t I s$
5	$m \tilde{x} s$	$m \tilde{x}^I s$	$m \tilde{x}^I s$
90-1	$b^{\epsilon} \tilde{x}^{\wedge} d m \tilde{x} n$	$m \tilde{x}^{\circ} n$	$b \tilde{x}^I d m \tilde{x}^{\vee} n$
5	$r^{\epsilon} \tilde{x}^{\wedge} \partial \partial^r r$		$r \wedge \partial \partial$
8-a	$r \tilde{x} \partial \partial r z$	$r \epsilon^{\vee} \partial \partial r z$	$d^{\circ} r \wedge \partial \partial z$
91-1-b	$k \tilde{x} j I n$		$k \tilde{x}^j I n$
3	$m \tilde{x} j \partial m$	$j \epsilon s \partial m$	
92-1-2			$d \tilde{x}^{\wedge} m I t$
			$d \tilde{x} I m$
			$d \tilde{x} I d$
93-6	$h \epsilon^{\vee} \tilde{x} p I^{\wedge}$		$h \tilde{x} I p I$
94-4-a		$r \tilde{x}^{\wedge} p t$	$r a' p t$
b	$\wedge n r \tilde{x} p t$	$\wedge n r \tilde{x}^{\wedge} p t$	$\circ^{\omega} n r a^{\wedge} p t$
95-3-a	$sk \epsilon^{\circ} r s$	$sk \epsilon^{\vee} \partial r s$	$ske I s$
b	$sk \epsilon^{\circ} r s l I$	$sk \epsilon \partial r s l I$	$ske I s l I$
7	$sw \tilde{x} \partial m$	$sw \tilde{x}^{\wedge} \partial m$	
97-6	$st \circ m p$	$st \tilde{x}^{\wedge} m p$	$st \circ^{\vee} m p t$
7		$k \tilde{x} :^{\wedge}$	$k \tilde{x} : :^I$
98-6	$t \tilde{x}^I g$	$t \tilde{x}^{\vee} g$	$t \tilde{x}^{\wedge} I g$
8	$k \epsilon^I t$	$k \tilde{x}^{\vee} t$	$k \epsilon I t$
99-5		$t \int \tilde{x}^{\epsilon} n^+ s$	$t \int \tilde{x} \oint I n^+ s$
100-1		$\tilde{x} k I d$	

{æ}

	LKB	CAA	BFW
100-6	t ʃæ ^I t	g æ ^I b	
8	æ ^I nsə ^r	æ ^I n ^t sə ^r	æ ^I nsə ^r
9-b		æ ^I drɛ ⁿ	
103-8	bɪg æ ^I n	bɪg æ ^I n	
3	ræ ^I n	ræ ^I n	
104-I-a	æ ^I ɪk		æ ^I ɪk
b	æ ^I ɪk		æ ^I ɪk
104-I-b			æ ^I ɪftə

[a]

For discussion of interchange of [a - ɔ] phonemes see following chapter, page 246.

In the speech of L.K.B., when the combination [a] + r is used, as in park [p a^rrk], there is greater retroflexion on the vowel than on any other used by this speaker, or by either of the other speakers.

All three speakers show a predominance of [ə] off-glides with [a], as in reck [r a^ək], interspersed with occasional [ɪ] off-glides.

B.F.W. uses the [ɔ] in his pronunciation of hospital [hɔ'spɪ^tl] and wasps [wɔ'stɪz]. L.K.B. and B.F.W. substitute [æ] in jaundice [dʒændəs]. For the word for B.F.W. says [fɔ].

All three speakers use [ɛ, ə] off-glides as in wasp [w a^əsp] and squash [skw a^ɛɪʃ].

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	115	103	79
a	56 percent	61 percent	58 percent
ɛ, ã ^r , a ^r , a ^r	15	5	8
a ^ɛ , a ^ə , a ^ɪ	11	12	1
a ^ɪ , a ^ə , a ^ɪ , a ^ə	11	19	21
ã ^ɛ	3	1	
ɔ	.9	1	2
ou	.9		
æ	.9		2
eɪ	.9		
a:i ^ə		1	
ɛa, a ^ɪ			4
ja:			1
aa			1

[a]

	LKB	CAA	BPW
4-1-b	də ^r rk	d a ^h ək	d a ^r rk
4-2 c	tə ^r na ^r ra		
4	wa ^r Itʃ	wa ^r Itʃ	w ^ə a ^r tʃ
6-6	f a ^r g		
7	f a ^r g I		
8-8-a		kl a ^r s I t	
12-1-b	dʒ a ^r n I ^r		
4-a		na ^r t	
13-3-b	na ^r t		
14-2-a	ba ^r rn		
8	ka ^r ik		
15-4			h a ^r g
6	ba ^r rn ja ^r rd	l a ^r t	l a ^r t
9			l a ^r t
16-4	ba ^r b		
7-a	ra ^r k	ra ^r k	
b	ja ^r r ^d		j ^h a rd
17-5	ga ^r b I dʒ		
8			pa ^r t
18-1		wa ^r ʃ	wa ^r ʃ
5	wa ^r ʃ		
7	fa ^r s I t		fa ^r s I t
22-4	ka ^r g		
7	ka ^r t r I dʒ		
23-5	ka ^r		ka ^r z
24-1-b	pa ^r rk		

{a}

	LKB	CAA	BFW
25-3		na ² d	
8-a	wa ⁴ zənt	wa ² znt ^d	
31-2			ra ² k
32-2		ka ² mən	
6		a ⁴ ken	
34		sta ² k	
c		sta ² k	
35-3		ha ¹² g	
6	ha ¹ əgz	ha ¹² g	hə ¹ gz
38-6	hā ² rnɪs	hā ² rnɪs	
38-8-b	fā ¹ rnəɾ		
39-4-b	kā ¹ rt		
40-4	fā ¹ rwəd	fā ¹ rwəd	fā ¹ rwədz
41-4		kra ² p	
7-b			ʃa ¹ k
42-1		a	
43-5		fā ¹ :ʃɾ	
7-b	Ma ⁴ dɔl	Ma ⁴ t	
47-7		ka ² bləɾ	
48-8-a	wa ¹ təɾ*	wɔ ¹ dr*	wɔ ¹ də*
49-3	sə ⁴ dəpə ² p		
50-8			gja:dn
51-8			sə ² p
55-2-a	a ¹ ɾɪndʒɪz		a ¹ :ɪndʒɪz

[]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
55-6-a	$\int \epsilon' l a^2 t$	$\int \epsilon l \alpha t s$	
56-2-b			t a a p
6-b	skw a $\pi \int$	skw a' $\pi \int$	skw a' $\pi \int$
57-3		swa' l $\alpha r \pi t^d$	
58-2	na ² t		
59-3	va ² rm αnts		
4		fa'ks	
6-a		fa'ks	
60-2-a	fr α g z *	fr a g	fra ¹² g z
b	fr α g z *	fr a g	fr α g z *
3	fr α g z *	fra'g	fra ¹² g
6-a	m $\tilde{\alpha}$ θ	m α θ *	m α θ *
b	m $\tilde{\alpha}$ θ s	m α θ z *	m α θ z *
8-a	w α sp	w a ² sp	w α st πz
61-1-b	gr $\tilde{\alpha}$ sh a' p $\alpha r z$	gr $\tilde{\alpha}$ sh a pr z	gr $\tilde{\alpha}$ sh a p αz
62-7		l a ² r α l	
63-7	m a' m α		
64-8	ta ^a t		
66-4		ga'rdinz	
8-b	k a r α l	a ² θ α	
67-8-b			
68-2		d z a ^w n	d z a α n
70-5			f α
71-6	feurh ϵ d		f a: \tilde{r} d
72-2-a			p α n

{ a }

	LKB	CAA	BFW
73-5			smat
74-7			hə'd
77-7-b	wadər	wɔtər*	wadɪ
78-8			ja'ds
79-8	dʒændəs		dʒændəs
80-3		va'mɪt	
82-8	ma'b		
84-7			hɔ'spɪl
85-1	pɑ'rk		
2	bla'ks	bla'ks	
5		kə'r	
7	fla'ɪrɪdə		flaɪd
87-1	waɪsɪŋtən	waɪsɪŋtən	waɪsɪntən
5	ra'ds	ra'd	raəds
89-3			ga'd
4	ga'd		
7			sɪzɪnz
93-4	hɑ'reɪ	hʌrɔ	rɔ
94-6		fɑ'r	Maəts
96-7			skwaɪt
100-2		ga't	

*Also listed in [ɔ] section.

[ɔ]⁸

The vowel [ɔ] is seldom pronounced in its pure form, although some examples are found. The primary deviation from the above pronunciation takes the form of a [w] off-glide in the speech of L.K.B. The three speakers are about equal in the use of [ɔ, ʊ, w, ə] off-glides as L.K.B. raises the [ɔ] and substitutes the [o - ou] sound in the following words:

Morning - [moʷn ɪ ŋ]

stern - [stoʷən]

cornbread - [keʷnbrɛd]

want - [weʷnt]

on - [oʷn] [əʷn] [oʷən]

B.F.W. uses the dialectal [aʊ] in fought [faʊt]. For caught he says [kɛⁱtʃt].

B.F.F. and C.A.A. use [æ] for [ɔ] in haunted and haunt.

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	100	77	89
ɔ	57 percent	64 percent	66 percent
oʷ, oʷə	6		
ɔʷ, ɔʷ	6	8	3
ɔʷ, ɔʷ, ɔʷ, ɔʷ, ɔʷ	26	22	21
ɔ̃	2	1	
ɔ̃	4	5	1
æ			2
ɪ ɔ			1
ɛ			2
ɪ			1
au			1

[3]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
6-2	sto'bm		st ɔ'ɔ ^w m
6			fɔ'v ^a g
7			fɔ'v ^a g I
7-8-b		s ə	
5	frɔ'vst		frɔ'v s ^t
8-2-c	dɔ'g		dɔ'g z
9-7			lɔ'ft
10-5	la'ndr I		
11-7-a			trɔ'ft
b		trɔ'f	
12-1-a	klɔ'z I t		
13	tɔ'k I n		
	tɔ'k I n		
14-8-a	kɔ'rnkr I ² b		
5	lɔ'ft	lɔ'f ^t	lɔ'ft
15-4	hɔ'v ^a g		
21-4-a	hɔ'v l I n	hɔ'v l I ŋ	hɔ'v l I n
22-8	hɔ'w ə rs		
8-a	sɪ [^] s ɔ ^w	sɪ s ɔ ^w	sɪ s ɔ ^w ə
b	sɪ [^] s ɔ ^w I [^] ŋ		sɪ s ɔ ^w I n
24-4-a	lɔ ^w I nt ʃ	la ^t nt ʃ	la I nt ʃ
27-1-o		ɔvrɔ'ls	
2	brɔ'v t	bɔ'v t	
29-7	swɔmp		

[5]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
32-5	təwɔˈrd		
6	əkrɔˈʊs		
33-1-a	dɔˈg	dɔˈʊg	dɔˈg
33-2		dɔˈg	dɔˈʊgz
34-3	hɔˈrs		hɔˈs
5		ɔˈf	
6-a		hɔːfuz	
35-6	həˈɔgz	həˈg	hɔˈgz
8	trɔˈf	trɔˈf	trɔˈf
	trɔˈvs		trɔˈfs
37-7		hɔˈv	hɔˈv
40-7-c		ɔˈl	
42-5-a	fɔˈr		
43-7-a		Muˈɔl	
44-6	koˈʊnbred		
46-7-a	sɔˈɔlt	sɔˈlt	
46-6	səˈɪdʒ		
48-2	sɔˈs	sɔˈs	sɔˈs
7	kɔˈfɪ	kɔˈfɪ	
8-a	wəˈtə	wɔˈdr	wɔˈdə
49-8			wɔˈnt
50-1		wəˈrmd	
54-8-a	wɔˈlnə		
55-2-b			gɔˈən
57-1	frɔˈʊg		
58-3-a	ɔˈt		

{ 5 }

	LKB	CAA	DFW
58-3-b	ɔ ^w t		
60-2-a	frɔ'gz	fr a g	fra ² gz
b	frɔ'gz	fra g	frɔ ^v g
3	frɔgz	fra'g	fra ¹² g
6-a	m ʔ θ	m ɔ θ	m ɔ θ
b	m ʔ θ s	m ɔ ʔ s	m ɔ ʔ s
60-7-b		hɔ ² k	
c	h ʔ n i t		
61-8-a			ɔ ^w ʔ t ʃ ɔ d
62-7		strɔ ^v bɛ ² rɛ z	
63-6		pɔ ^w ɔ	
7		m ɔ ɔ	m ɔ ¹ u
64-1	græ [^] npɔ ^w		
2	gr æ'mɔ ^w		
70-5			ɔ ² f
73-1			strɔ ^v g
76-8-a	kɔ ⁴ u ¹ f	kɔ ¹ f	kɔ ² f
77-7-b	w a d ɔ r	w ɔ t ^d ɔ r	w a [^] dr
88-4-a	k ʔ 'r n ɔ r	k ʔ n ɔ d	
b	k ʔ r n ɔ r	k ʔ n ɔ rd	
6			ɔ ² f
86-1	w ɔ ɔ r	w ɔ ^w ɔ	w ɔ ² :
6	ʃɔ ^v rk		
7			dʒ ¹ ɔ: dʒ ¹
8		kæ l ɔ f ʔ r n ʃ ¹	

{ 〇 }

	LKB	CAA	BFW
87-1	bɔ̃tɪ meʷr		
2		pænɪ mɔ̃	pænɪ me
90-2			hæ̃ɔ̃ɪ nts
90-3	hɔ̃ nɪ d	hæ̃ntɪ d	hæ̃ɔ̃ɪ ntɪ d
6			ɔ̃ʰfə l
8-a			ɔ̃ʰfə l
92-1-2	dɔ̃wɔ̃ g:ɔ̃n		dɔ̃wɔ̃ g
96-2		krɔ̃ʷlɛ	krɔ̃ʷlɪ n
97-5	fɔ̃ʰdɪ		
99-1-a	kɔ̃ʷt	kɔ̃ʷt	kɛʰtʃ t
2	kɔ̃ʷtʰ	kɔ̃ʷt	kɛʰtʃ t
101-1	tɔ̃ʷtʰ	tɔ̃ʷt	
2-b	wɔ̃ʷnt		
4		ɔ̃ʰn	
102-5	sɔ̃ʷ	sɔ̃ʷ	sɔ̃ʷ
8-a	ɔ̃ʷn		ɔ̃ʷn
b	ɔ̃ʷn	ɔ̃ʰn	ɔ̃ʷʰn
103-5			aʰlɪ s
7	ɔ̃ʷn		
104-2-a	fɔ̃ʷtʰ	fɔ̃ʷt	fauʰt

[ʊ]⁹

There is a strong tendency among the three speakers to unround [ʊ]. In addition to the full unrounding, there are more pronunciations of [ʊ⁹] than of any other deviation from pure [ʊ]. B.F.W. fronts and unrounds this vowel to the extreme of [ʌ⁷, ʌ^{7ʊ}] in a few cases, as in took [tʌ^{7ʊ}] and look [lʌ⁷]. L.K.B. fronts to [ʌ] in soot. Such pronunciations as [ʊ⁹] in heaps, and [ʊ⁹] in bull occur most frequently in the speech of L.K.B. Diphthengal sounds such as [ʊ^I, ʊ², ʊ^{1wI}] are sometimes heard as in butcher [bʊ^Itʃr], wool [wʊ²], Louis [lʊ^{1wI}s]. [ʊ^u, ʊ^u] sounds are heard but not so often as would be expected, in view of the similarity and proximity of the sounds.

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	29	25	37
ʊ	14 percent	28 percent	22 percent
ʊ ¹ , ʊ ² , ʊ ⁴	28	36	35
ʌ	10	28	13
ʊ ³ , ʊ ² , ʊ ⁹	38		22
ʊ	10	4	3
ʊ		4	
ʊ			5

⁹For discussion of unrounding [ʊ], see division entitled "Unrounding."

¹⁰The [ʊ⁹] pronunciation is perhaps one of stress and inflexion. The second element is definitely stronger than an exponential glide.

[U]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
2-4	gʊˈd moˈnɪŋ	gɔd moˈnɪŋ	gʊˈd moˈnɪn
6			gɔdˈeɪ
3			gʊˈd naɪt
8-5-b	wʊˈd		
6	sʌˈt		
11-1	sʌˈt		pʊˈɪʃ
8			wʊˈd ʃɛd
20-2	hʊˈps	hʊˈps	hʊˈps
7	tʊˈk	tʊˈk	tʊˈkʔ
25-7			gʊˈd
28-2			bʊˈk
30-6	brʊˈk		
33-4-a	bʊˈl		bʊˈl
b			bʊˈt
c			bʊˈt
35-2	wʊˈɔl	wʊˈɔl	wʊˈɔl
36-8		kʊˈp	kʊˈp
37-2	pʊˈlɪ	pʊˈlɪ	
44-8-b			kʊˈɪʃ
46-7	bʊˈɪtʃ	bʊˈɪʃr	
5E-1		ʃʊd	
58-3-a		ʃʊˈdnt	
b		ʃʊˈd	
59-1-c	wʊˈd		
60-2-a	bʊˈlfrɔŋ	bʊˈlfrɑŋ	bʊˈlfrɑŋz

[U]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
62-9			bʊʔʔ
65-5-b			sʊʔgə
67-4-a	kʊʔpəʀ		
70-8			lʌʔk
74-4-b			jʊʔstə
76-1	tʊʔk	tʊʔk	tʌʔʊk
77-1-a			tʊʔʊk
b	tʊʔkʔ	tʊʔk	tʌʔʊk
86-8	məʔʊʔrə		məʔʊʔrɪ
87-1	lʊʔsvəl	lʊʔʔʔvəl	lʊʔʔsvɪl
	lʊʔʔs	lʊʔʔʔs	lʊʔʔʔʔs
90-8-a	gʔʔd	gʊʔd	
92-8	gʔʔd		
94-2	gʔʔd	gʊʔd	gʌʔd
97-8	pʊʔl		pʊʔʔl
98-1-a	pʊʔʔ	pʊʔʔʔ	pʊʔʔʔ
102-8-a	pʌd		

[ʌ]

The low, back-central, lax, unround [ʌ] is heard only in stressed positions, with its equivalent [ə] in unstressed positions.

The most interesting deviation from [ʌ] is one used by all three informants, and indeed by most speakers in Haynesville. In words like pumpkin, shrunk, and drunk the sound is nasalized, raised, and backed so that it sounds like a grunt. Pumpkin is pronounced [pʌ̃ⁿ kɪn] or [pʌ̃ⁿ nkɪn].

In bulk, bulge, etc., the [ʌ] is backed, raised, and rounded to [ʊ], thus [bʊlk] and [bʊʎɪdʒ]. The three speakers use many raised or backed [ʌ]'s, and lower but few toward the British [a] coloring.

The treatment of squirrel is as follows:

L.K.B.

C.A.A.

B.F.W.

skwʌrəl

skwəəl

skwɜl

B.F.W. often erroneously uses back vowels such as [a], in one [wɑːn], [u] in Russia [ruʃɪ] and [ou] in woman [woumən]. At other times he unrounds to [ɛ] or [ɪ], giving old-fashioned and sub-standard pronunciations to such words as just [dʒɛst] and such [sɪtʃ].

The [ɪ] and [ə] off-glides are frequent in the speech of all three informants. The diphthongizing of [ʌ] through the addition of these off-glides makes mush become [mʌʎɪʃ] and does become [dʌʎz].

B.F.W. pronounces uneasy as [eˈniːzɪ] and onion as [eˈɪŋən], [ɪŋən].

[^]

Total	LES	CAA	BFW
	95	106	116
	49 percent	60 percent	51 percent
\wedge			
$\wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}$	18	16	8
$\wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}$	14	11	8
$\wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}$	1		
$\tilde{\wedge}^{\circ}, \tilde{\wedge}^{\circ}$	18	8	11
$\wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}, \wedge^{\circ}$	8		.8
ψ, ψ°, ψ	2	2	4
$\varepsilon^{\circ}, \varepsilon$	1		5
$3, \sigma$		8	8
$\theta, \theta u$		1	2
a			3
\wedge°			.8
u			.8
σ			.8
ε			.8

[^]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-1	w^an	w^an	w^an
5	h^andrid	h^andrid	h^andrid
7-a	w^ants	w^ants	
b	æd w^ants	w^ants	w^ants
8-5	s^an ap		
6-1	fl^ad		
9-8			pl^andrid
10-8-b	pl^ander		
12-6	d^anz		
7		d^anz	
8	d^anz	d^anz	d^anz
19-4	f^anzl		f^anzl
20-8-a	t^ang		
21-1-c		h^ab	
22-5	br^anf	br^anf	br^anf
23-1-a	sk^atl		
26	^anderwæ^r	^anderwæ^r	
27-6-	bv^ildz	bv^ildz	bv^ildz
7			sr^anzk
8	sr^anzk	sr^anzk	sr^anzk
28-7	^anzmbrεθə		
33-8		k^anmrh	
34-1-a	st^ad		st^ad
b		st^ad	st^ad
c			st^ad

[A]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
35-7-b	tʌʷsk	tʌʷsk	tʊʃɪz
36-1			kʌʷt
40-7		dʌʷn	dʌʷn
41-3			fʊz
7-a	bʌʷnl		bʌʷnl
44-7-8-b	mʌɪʃ		
45-2	bʌʷndz		
49-1			drʌʷgk
2	drʌʷgk		drʌʷgk
50-5	mʌʷɪʃ	mʌʷɪʃ	mʌʷɪʃ
51-2			mʌʷlɛɪsɪz
4-a	bʊlk	bʊʔlk	
54-3	plʌʷm		
7	pinəts	pinʌʷts	
54-8-a	wɔʌnət hʌʷəl	hʌʷəl	wɔʌnət hʌʷəl
55-1	ɑr mənɔndz	ɑ mənɔndz	ɑmʌn
5	ʌʷɪnjənz	ʌɪ njənz	ɔʷɪnjən
6			iʷjənz
56-3	ʃʌʷk	ʃʌʷk	ʃʌʷks
6-a	pʌʷkɪn	pʌʷnkɪn	
7			mʌɪʃ mɛlən
8		mʌʷɪʃrʊnz	
57-8-a			dʌʷn
b			dʌʷnɪn
59-1-c		sʌʷk	

[ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
59-2	skʌʷk		
5		skwɔəl	skwɜʷl
6-a	skwʌrəl	skwɔəl	skwɜl
b	tʃɪʙmʌʷk	skwɔəl	skwɜʷl
60-7-a	bʌʷg	bʌʷg	
63-1			hʌʷzɒn
4	wʌʷmən	wɒmən	wɒmən
64-3			ʃʌʷənɪz
5			wʌn
8		hʌʷn	
65-3			ʃɛɪsʰ
66-6	tʃʌʷm	tʃʌʷm	
67-7	mʌʷm		
68-2		ʌʷkl	
		ʌʷkl	
6	dʒʌʷɪdʒ	dʒʌʷɪdʒ	dʒʌʷɪdʒ
69-1-a			dʒɛstɪs
70-6	dʒʌʷst		dʒɛʰst
71-3	wʌʷn		wʌʷn
72-1	gʌʷmz	gʌʷmz	gʌʷmz
6-b		hʌʷkɒrz	
73-8	dʌʷm		
74-2		ʌʷnɪzɪ	θʷnɪzɪ
76-2	sʌʷmʌd		
78-7-b			sʌʷn

[1]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
79-4		$w\lambda^{\circ}r\tau$	
6	$m\tilde{\lambda}\tilde{\lambda}mps$	$m\lambda^{\circ}mps$	
80-2			$k\partial ns\lambda^{\circ}mp\int\partial n$
4			$sta^{\circ}m\partial k$
81-5		$k\tilde{\lambda}m$	
85-8	$g\lambda^{\circ}vm\tau nt$		
86-1		$h\tilde{\lambda}g$	
4		$h\tilde{\lambda}g$	
87-2	$r\lambda^{\circ}\int\partial r$		$ru\int\tau$
7	$j\varepsilon^{\circ}s$		$d\tilde{z}\varepsilon s$
90-8-a			$h\tau g r\tau$
92-4	$\int\lambda^{\circ}ks$	$\int\lambda^{\circ}ks$	$\int\lambda^{\circ}\partial ks$
94-4-b			$\tau^{\circ}wnra^{\circ}pt$
5			$m\lambda\tau t\int$
95-6	$a\tilde{\lambda}^{\circ}m\partial s\tau lt$		$\varepsilon a^{\circ}m\partial s\varepsilon^{\circ}ts$
7			$sw\tilde{\lambda}^{\circ}\partial m$
97-3		$\lambda^{\circ}p$	
98-3	$t\lambda^{\circ}t\int$	$t\lambda^{\circ}t\int$	$t\varepsilon\tau t\int$
99-8			$\int\varepsilon t^d$
101-3			$d\lambda^{\circ}n$
102-4			$k\lambda^{\circ}\partial m$
7			$d\lambda^{\circ}n$
103-1	$n\lambda^{\circ}\theta\tau n$		$na\theta\tau n$
2		$s\tilde{\lambda}m\theta\tau^{\circ}g$	$s\tilde{\lambda}^{\circ}m$
3	$s\lambda^{\circ}t\int$		$s\tau t\int$

[ɪ] or [ə]

In general, the vowels in English lose their stress in unaccented positions and are replaced by either [ɪ] or [ə]. The front high vowels usually go to [ɪ] while the low front, back, and central vowels go to [ə].¹¹

In words ending in ace, ice, less, ed, etc., L.F.B. uses [ɪ] about twice as often as [ə]; C.A.A. and B.F.W. are also inconsistent in their usage, shifting from [ɪ] to [ə] about an equal number of times.

Words ending in a and ah as sofa, Sarah belong to another class, the correct pronunciation of the termination being [ə]. In this class of words the two eldest informants use [ɪ] consistently, while the youngest uses [ə] throughout.

¹¹J. S. Kenyon, op. cit., pp. 99-100.

[ɪ] or [ə]

	LKB	CAA	SFW
1-5	hʌndrɪd	hʌndrɪd	hʌ̃ndəd
4-5		seven	
10-4	bɪhaɪn	bəhaɪn	bəhaɪnd
17-1	tʃɛɪnə	tʃeɪnə	tʃɛ̃nɪ
21-1-b	fɛlɪ	fɛlɔ	fɛlə
46-3-b	bɛɪkʰən		
4-b	bɛɪkʰən		
48-8-b	brɔʊkən	brɔʊkən	
49-3	sɔʊdɔp		sɔudɪ pa:p
50-7	vɛdʒtɪblɪz	vɛɪdʒtəbəlɪz	
57-6		bɪhoʊldɪn	bəhoʊdɪn
59-3	vɑɪrmənts	vɑrmənts	vɑrmənts
4	fɑksɪz		fɑksɪz
62-6	pɔɪzənəs		
64-3		tʃɪldrən	
67-2	mɑrθə	mɑrθɪ	mɑ:θɪ
69-7	stjudənt	stjudənt	stjudənt
69-1-a	dʒʌstɪs	dʒʌstɪs	dʒɛstɪs
3-b	mɛdɪsən	mɛdɪsɪn	
4-a	əməɪrɪkən	əməɪrɪkən	əmə:kɪn
74-6	kɛrlɪs	kɛrlɪs	kɛrlɪs
79-3	dʒændəs	dʒaɪndɪs	dʒændəz
80-1	əpɪndəsəɪdəs	əpɪndəsəɪtəs	pɪndəsəɪdəs
6	vɛdʒɪnjə	vɛdʒɪnjə	vɛdʒɪnjɪ
7		kɪlaɪnə	kəlaɪnə

[ɪ] or [ə]

	LKS	CAA	BFW
86-7		kɪləɪnə	kəlaɪ ^r nə
	(dʒɔrdʒə)	(dʒɔrdʒɪ)	(dʒ ^ɔ : dʒɪ)
	kənt ^ʌ kɪ ^ʌ	kɪnt ^ʌ :kɪ	kɪnt ^ʌ kɪ
	tɪnɪsɪ	tɪ ⁿ əsɪ	tɪnɪsɪ
	(fla ^r rɪdə)	(fla ^r ɪdɪ)	(fla [:] dɪ)
8	məsʊ ^ʌ rə	məsʊrə	məsʊ ^ʌ rɪ
	kælɪfɔrnjə	kæləfɔ ^r rnjɪ	kælɪfɔnɪ
87-1	æ ^ʃ vɪl	æ ^ʃ vəl	æɪ ^ʃ vəl
	ʃɪkə ^ʳ go	ʃɪkərgo	tʃəkərgo ^ʊ
2	(r ^ʌ ʃəɪ)	(r ^ʌ ʃə)	(ru ^ʃ ɪ)
88-7	bɪkɔ ^ʊ əs	bɪkɔ ^ʊ ɛ	bə ^ʊ kɔ ^ʊ ɛ
95	bərɪ	bərɪ	bərɪ
100-3-a	rɪmɪmbər	rɪ ^m ɪ ^m bər	rɪmɪmbəd
b	rɪmɪmbər	rɪmɪmbər	dɪərə ^m ɪmbə
102-2	bɪgɛ ^ʳ æn	bɪgæn	
8-7-b	æ ^ɪ ʃɪs	æ ^ɪ ʃɪs	æ ^ʃ ɪs
9-8-a	kɪtʃɪn		kɪtʃɪn
9			kɪtʃɪn
14-1-b	ha ^ʌ ɪzɪz		ha ^ʊ ^ʌ zɪz

[aɪ] and [a]¹²

Strictly speaking, a diphthong consists of one continuous gliding series of vowel sounds; however, for convenience we speak only of the initial and last elements. For example, in the diphthong [aɪ], [a] is the initial element and [ɪ] the final. In pronouncing this sound, as well as all other diphthongal sounds, it is not infrequently found that modifications occur, sometimes on the initial element, sometimes on the final, and sometimes on both.

The diphthong [aɪ] is bounded by two simple vowels--the pure [a] and the [ɪ] sound. It is often called the "long i" sound, and sometimes mistaken for a simple vowel because of its spelling with one letter, as in hide.

In speaking, "the quality of the [aɪ] sound varies in different regions, or among different speakers in the same region, chiefly in its first element,"¹³ says Kenyon. H. S. Wise, in an objective study of the [aɪ] phoneme, found evidence tending to contradict this statement.

"Of 1714 [aɪ] words, 1067 were pronounced with the diphthong [aɪ] or some closely related variant of the diphthong, such as [eɪ], [aʲ], [aʲ], [eʲ], [aʲ], etc.

"358 of the 1714 [aɪ] words were pronounced with [a], or a closely allied variant, such as [aʲ], [aʲ], [a], etc.

"96 were pronounced with [aɪ] as the diphthong.

"135 were pronounced [a] or closely allied [aʲ], [aʲ], [a], etc."¹⁴

¹²For [a] cf. division "Nasality."

¹³Kenyon, *op. cit.*, p. 206.

¹⁴H. S. Wise, "A Phenetic Study of the Southern American [aɪ] Phoneme," Unpublished Master's Thesis of Louisiana State University, 1937, p. 100.

[aɪ] and [a]

Perhaps the pronunciation of [aɪ] in the South varies more than in the sharp, crisp speech of the New Englander, or the more meticulous speech of G. A. The position of [aɪ] in a word, as well as sense stress, has a decided effect upon the phoneme, tending to lengthen or shorten the sound.

A careful study of the [aɪ] in the speech of the three informants shows the following facts:

Of 107 pronunciations of the phoneme, L.X.B. uses 20 unmodified [aɪ]'s; of 110, C.A.A. uses 49 [aɪ]'s; of 108, B.F.W. uses 34.

An examination of the foregoing data shows that [a] is modified more often than [ɪ]. The deviations from pure [a] in the diphthong take such forms as [a^h, a^ʔ, a:^h, ã, a], etc. The modifications of [ɪ] take such forms as [ə, ɪ^h], exponential [ɪ, ə, a], and omission. [ə] is substituted for [a] only 20 times out of 178, which is contrary to the belief that the southerner says [ə] for [aɪ]. However, in 59 cases the [a] is backed to [a^ʔ] so that it has a strong resemblance to [ə].

B.F.W. says [klɪm] for climb and [ə blɪd^ɪd_z] for oblige. Other than the above exceptions the diphthong always uses some form of [aɪ].

[a]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	107	110	108
a	46 percent	65 percent	82 percent
a', a''	39	31	7
a'''	15	4	6
a::			2
{ i			1
{ I			1

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	107	110	108
I	37 percent	69 percent	41 percent
omission	41	25	29
2-I off-side	12	6	29
I'	10		1
{ i			1
{ I			1

[aɪ]

	LXB	CAA	BFW
1-2	fā'ɪv		
1-3	nā'ɪn		na'n
1-7	tw a'ɪs		
2-7		na'ɪt	
3-3			de:ɪ/a: t ^d
4-3			Ma t ^ɪ ɪn
7-a	Ma'ɪt		Ma'ɪl
8-2-c			fa'ɪə
8	Ma ^d		fa:
7-b	Me ^t		
10-5		waʃɪnn̩ ʌrnɪn	waʃɪn n̩eɪnɪn
10-8			pæɪzə / bæk pæ'zɪzə
12-2-	a ^c = ma	a' hɜv ma'	a:ɪ'ɪm
3-a		a'	
b	a'		
12-4-a	ā' ^		a'
	a ^ɪ		
c	a	a'v	
5-a	a'	a ^I	
6	a'	a'v	a'
13-1-b'	a ^c	ts'm	
3-a	a ^c	a'	a'
b	a'ɪm	a'	a ^I

[a1]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
13-4	a'?	a'?	a'
5	a'	a'?	a'
14-1		a'?	a'
16-4	wa'?	war	wa?
17-1	tʃ̃a'ina	tʃ̃a'ina	tʃ̃a'ina
6	fra'ina	spa'idr	fra'ina
18-4		dra'ina	
6	ta'1		
21-1		ta'ir	ta'?
23-1-b	pa'ip		
24-6	a^	a'im	
7			a'
25-3	a'm	a'im	
5	a'?	a'	
6	a'?		
8-b		ra'it	a'I
26-1	a:?		
2		a	
26-8-b	ma:		ma',i
30-6	ba'e'u		
7	ba'e'u	bae'u	
32-4	rat ba'		
33-1-b		la'?	la'?
37-4	ta'm		
39-2	la'ina		

[aI]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
39-4-a		sa ² ɛd	
40-7		a ² I	a:
42-2-a	~a ² I	aI ² l	
3	a [^]	a ² I	
4-a	a ^I	a ² I	
b	aI [^]	a ² I	
8		a ² I	a ² I
43-1			a ^I
2	~a ² I		
44-2-a	fa ² nd		
3	lat ^d		la: ^I t
45-1		la ² I tbrɛ ² d	
2			pa: ²
46-3-a	dra ²		
4	ra ² I n		
5	dra ² ɛd		drad
47-7			pa: [^] I
48-4		bat ^I t	
50-4		'dad ʒɛ ² st	'da: ^I d ʒɛ s
55-4-b	~aI rɪʃ		a: ^I ʃ
57-7-b			a:
8-a		a ² I	a ² I v
58-5-a	ma ² ɛt	ma ^I t	ma: ^I t
b	ma ² ɛt		ma:
60-7-a	laI [^] t nI ² ɪ		

[aɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
61-3-a		spad ə r	
b	spaʔɪd ə r	spad ə r	speɪʔd ə
62-2-b			aɪvrɪ
63-1	ma		ma:
2	ma waɪf		maɪʔɪ
65-2	mɪdwaɪf		
3			l aɪ k
5-a	māɪnd		
66-3			tʃ aɪ l
69-6			aɪ: ɪ m ə n
70-2-b			skwa: ə
8-b	aɪʔ		aɪ r
71-7	r aɪ t		
74-1	spre ʔɪ		
75-1	ha:		ha: ɪ
5	kwaɪ j ə t	kwa ə t	kwa: ə t
7		te ə rd	
78-2	s ə daɪ n	a ə daɪ n	aɪ daɪ n
4	kwaɪ neɪ n		kwaɪ neɪ n
6	daɪ d	daɪ d	daɪ d
7-b	ma:		ma:
80-1			pɪ nd ə s ə d ə s
82-6-c		braɪ d z	
84-1	leɪ b ɛ r r		leɪ b ɛ r r
86-8	oʊ haɪ ʔ o	oʊ haɪ ʔ o	o: ha: o: u

[ar]

	LXB	CAA	BFW
87-2	a ^h rə lə n	a ^h lə n	el ə n
4			ma ^h ə lə
8	laɪ ^h k	la ^h rk	lək
88-3	Maɪ ^h l		Maɪ
89-4			ma:
8-a		ba:	
90-4	ka ^h ɪ n ə	ka ^h ɪ ndl ɪ	
91-1-b	a ^h ɪ	a ^h	
2-a	wə ^h ɪ	wa ^h	wa ^h
4		tət ^d	
5			ma ^h ɪ dɪ
92-3	ə la ^h ɪ v	ma:	
5	ə ɪ d ɪ r		a ^h ɪ dʒ ə
6	wa ^h ɪ ^h		wa ^h ɪ ^h
93-7			ə bɪ dʒ
96-4	klə ^h ɪ nd	klə ^h ɪ nd	slə ^h ɪ d ɪ n klɪ:m
5		klə ^h ɪ m ^d	
8		la ^h ɪ	la ^h ɪ
97-5	lā ^h rk		
99-3	ta ^h ɪ m		
100-2	swa ^h ɪ pt		
3-a		a ^h	
100-4		r ɪ k ə na ^h ɪ s	
101-6			la ^h ə z
8			a:

[a1]

LKB

CAA

BFW

103-9

a'

104-7

M a'I

9

fam^In

[aʊ]

Contrary to the case of the diphthong [aɪ], the first element of [aʊ] shows an inclination to go toward [æ^v] or [æ] instead of [a[˘]] or [ɑ]. This, and the [aɪ] diphthong, are the most interesting of all the sounds studied because of their versatility, inconsistency, and ability to change their acoustic coloring by acquiring, in almost every case, the quality of a phonetically neighboring sound. If the first element is constant, the last element changes, and vice versa.

Of 46 pronunciations of [aʊ], L.K.B. gives a pure sound to both elements in 6 words. Of the remaining sounds the [a] is modified 35 times, [ʊ] 26 times. [æ] or [æ^v] is substituted 11 times; in 14 words it goes to [a[˘]]; 6 times to [a^ː]; and 3 times there is an [ɛ] on-glide or full [ɛ] substitution. [ɑ] is substituted once.

C.A.A. shows 39 examples of [aʊ], 10 of which are pure in each element. The remaining sounds show 19 modifications of [a] and 19 of [ʊ]. The record shows 5 [æ] substitutions; 3 [a[˘]]'s; 4 [a^ː]'s.

B.F.W. is more inconsistent in his pronunciation of [aʊ] than the other two speakers. He shows only 2 standard pronunciations out of a total of 51. Of 49 sounds, that are modified in one or both elements, [a] is modified 20 times, [ʊ] 47. There are 11 cases of [a[˘]] and 3 of [a^ː]; 2 [æ] substitutions and 3 [æ] on-glides; 1 [ɛ] substitution and 3 [ɛ] on-glides.

The final element in the [aʊ] diphthong used by the three informants follows 4 primary deviations, viz., omission, substituting [ə], raising to [ʊ] or [u], and giving an exponential value to [ʊ].

[aU]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	45	39	51
a	24 percent	56 percent	61 percent
ā, ā'	33	18	27
ā̃, ā̃'	24	13	4
ā̃'	13	10	4
ε	2		2
ε' ā	2		2
ā'	2		
o		3	

[U]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	45	39	51
U	44 percent	51 percent	6 percent
u, u'	2	10	
ɛ	2		
u, u', u'	13	3	30
emission	15	8	14
u', u'	11		34
exponential	13	20	16
off-glide		8	

[au]

	LKB	CAJ	BFW
3-5	da ^ˈ ʊn		
4-7-b	dæ ^ˈ ʊn		dɛ ^ˈ ʊn
7-1	dræ ^ˈ ʊθ		dre ^ˈ ʊθ
8-a	dæ ^ˈ ʊn		
8-b	dæ ^ˈ ʊn		dæ ^ˈ ʊn
9-1			ka ^ˈ ʊtʃɪz
9			ha ^ˈ ʊ
12-1-a			a ^ˈ t hæʃ
14-1-b	hæ ^ˈ ʊs	hæ ^ˈ ʊs	hæ ^ˈ ʊs
	ha ^ˈ ɪzɪz		
2-b			gæ ^ˈ ʊnd
15-2	ka ^ˈ ʊ		ka ^ˈ ʊ
9	ka ^ˈ ʊ	ka ^ˈ ʊ	ka ^ˈ ʊ
17-8			flæ ^ˈ ʊwə
18-4	taɪ		
5			tæwəl
21-5	plæ ^ˈ ʊ	plæ ^ˈ ʊ	plæ ^ˈ ʊ
26-8-b	gæ ^ˈ ʊn	gæ ^ˈ ʊn	gæ ^ˈ ʊn
28-8			ka ^ˈ ʊntɪpɪnz
30-7			bra ^ˈ ʊn
8	mæ ^ˈ ʊn	mæ ^ˈ ʊndz	ma ^ˈ ʊnd
31-1	mæ ^ˈ ʊtɪn	ma ^ˈ ʊtɪŋ	mæ ^ˈ ʊnz
32-3-a		wɪðæt	ðəʊt
33-1-b	da ^ˈ ʊn	dæ ^ˈ ʊn	dæ ^ˈ ʊn

[au]

	LKB	CAA	BTN
33-5	k ^h jaʊ	ka ^h z	k ^h ja ^h ʊ ^h
34-5-b	ãʊ ^h t av	a ^h d	a ^h ut
36-6	fã ^h əlz		
8	ha ^h əs		
43-8	au ^h ʷəz	au ^h z	a ^h ʷəz
45-6	pã ^h ʊndz	pəʊ ^h ndz	p ^h a ^h iendz
47-1-a			a ^h əus
49-6			d ^h a ^h ʊn
52-4-b		au ^h t ∫ a ^h :ndə	
59-1-a		a ^h ʷ/	a ^h :/
b	æ ^h əl	a ^h i/	a ^h :/
6-b		grã ^h ʰ	grã ^h :un
64-5		o ^h ʷəz	
67-5-a	brã ^h ʰn		
71-8-b	mã ^h ʊ ^h θ	mã ^h θ	mã ^h ʊθ
72-7	stã ^h ʊ ^h t	stã ^h ʰt	
73-1	stã ^h ʊ ^h t	stã ^h ʰt	
74-5		slã ^h ʊ ^h t ∫ I	
75-6	əʊ ^h t ^d	a ^h ʊ ^h t	daʊn
7	a ^h ʊ ^h t		a ^h ʊ ^h t
76-8-b			aʊt
78-2-b	prã ^h ʊ ^h d	prã ^h ð	prẽuð
81-5	hã ^h ʰKʌm	hãk ^h ʌ m	hãk ʌ mjə
82-2	dã ^h ʰn		

{a u}

	LKB	CAA	DFW
82-7	a'ʊt		
83-5	a'ʊt	aʊʔt	a'ʊʔt
5			a'ʊʔt
85-7	kæ̃ʊdɪ	kæ̃ʊntɪʔ	kaʔ: ʊʔnɪ
86-7	sæ̃ʊθ		sæ̃ʊθ
88-1			wəʔ aʊʔt
92-8	haʔ	haʊʊə	haʊʊ
93-1	haʔʔ		ha:
94-5	hæ̃ʊ		ha:
6	haʔ		
96-1	dræ̃ʊnd	dræ̃ʊnd	draʊʊndɪd
8	daʊʊn	dæ̃ʊn	daʊʊn
97-5			haus
98-1-b			aʊʔt
100-1			aʊʔt
101-6			fla:ʊəz

[eɪ]

The diphthong [eɪ] is composed of [e] and [ɪ]. The pure [e] is seldom used in American speech, particularly in the southern dialect; it appears only in unaccented syllables of words with a spelling. The diphthengal form makes itself heard in accented syllables and in monesyllables such as day [deɪ].

Informant L.K.B. pronounces unmodified [eɪ] 19 times; modified [eɪ] 51 times. The first element is modified 21 times, the second element 33 times. These modifications take the form of [e', e'', e:] for [e]; [ɪ] is seldom omitted, but its value is very weak in a number of cases. Sarah, baby, and afraid contain no [e] at all, but are pronounced as [sɛ'rə], [bɛ'bɪ], and [ə frɛ'd].

C.A.A. pronounces unmodified [eɪ] more often than the modified form. In her speech, [ɪ] bears the burden of change, taking the form of [ə, i, i^], or more often, an exponential value. Her only complete deviation is that of [æ] in pailings [pæɪɪŋz].

B.F.W. shows 49 pure [e] pronunciations and 32 modifications, which follow the same general trend as in C.A.A.'s speech. For drained he uses the dialectal form [drɪnd]; for may he says [mɛ'eɪ].

The treatment by all three informants of certain words such as Mary, and parent, is an interesting one--for example:

	L.K.B.	C.A.A.	B.F.W.
<u>Mary</u>	mɛɪrɪ	mɛɪrɪ	mɛɪ'rɪ
<u>parents</u>	pɛrənt	pɛɪ'rənt	pænts

In a research in Chepachet, R. I., Jane Elizabeth Daddow finds:
 "Words--containing an inter-vecalic 'r' are found to be strikingly dissimilar in the speech of Chepachet. 'Mary' shows a diphthengal vowel

[eɪ]

in all but two cases. The usual form of the diphthong is [eɪ] with a tense initial element, though there are four instances of [ɛɪ] with a lax initial element. The monophthongal form is [ɛ] in both cases. 'Parents,' on the other hand, appears with a monophthong in all but one case. The variation of the type monophthong is great, ranging from [ɛ̃] through [ɛ, æ̃, æ, æ̃, ã, a], to [ã]. The most frequent phone is [ɛ], occurring nine times. [æ] occurs seven times."¹⁵

Later in the same research she says: "It is interesting to note the pronunciation of the words 'Mary' and 'merry' in the individual records. In sixteen cases the two words are differentiated, 'Mary' having a diphthongal vowel, usually with a tense initial element, and 'merry' having a monophthongal vowel [ɛ]."¹⁶ This disagrees with the Haynesville informants' pronunciation of merry. L.K.B. says [mẽɪ rɪ]; B.F.F. says [mæ̃ɪ]; C.A.A. does not use the word.

¹⁵Jane Elizabeth Daddow, "The Speech of the Village of Chepachet, Rhode Island: A Descriptive Study of Selected Features of Pronunciation," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Brown University, 1935, pp. 71-72.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 72.

[e]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	78	81	81
<i>e</i>	57 percent	75 percent	68 percent
\tilde{e}	2	1	2
$e^{\wedge}, e^{\vee}, e^{\cdot}$	16	5	6
<i>glides</i>	2		3
$e::$	1		
\mathcal{L}			1
\mathcal{E}			1

[I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	78	91	81
<i>I</i>	45 percent	70 percent	60 percent
<i>omission</i>	2		1
I^{\wedge}	21	1	11
I^{\vee}, \pm	1	2	1
\mathcal{I}	4		1
<i>Exponential</i>	5	18	7

[eɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
3-3			de'
7		jɛstrde ^I	
5-4		dei	de'
8	tʃõɪndʒ ^I n		
9-5	ʃõ ^v ɪd		
12-3-a	ʃõ ^ʔ ɪ		
4-a			hẽɪn ^t
			hẽɪn ^t
13-3-a	ʃõ	ʃõ ^ɪ	ʃõ ^ɪ
4	ʃõ ^ɪ ɾ [^]		
5	ʃõ ^v ɪɾ [^]		
6	mɔɪd		
8	sõ ^ɛ ɪ		
14-1		sõ ^ɪ	
6	hõ ^ɪ ɾ [^]		
7	hõ [^] ɪɾ [^]	hõ ^ɪ	
15-3	stõ [^] ɪbl		
5	dõɪ [^] ɾɪ	dõɾɪ	
16-2			reə ^t
3		pɔɪɪɹɹ	
5	reəɪ		
17-3	peəɪ		
4	peəɪ		
25-6	ʃõɪ [^]		
7	ʃõɪ [^]		

[əɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
26-6-a	epərn	əprən	eɪpən
30-1-a	dreʷɪnɪn		drɪnd
2	bəʷɪʌ	bəʷ	
31-5	pəɪʷd		
33-1-b	leʷ		
4	məʷɪəl	məʷɪəl	
b		məʷɪəl	
c		məʷɪəl	
7-b	məʷɪəl	məʷɪəl	
35-3-a		məʷɪəl	
b		məʷɪəl	
		məʷɪəl	
36-1	kəstəreʷt	kəstəreʷt ^d	
36-4	ne::		
39-2		reʷɪnz	reʷɪnz
40-1			wʲeʷɪnz
7-b			nəʷwʲeʷɪnz
42-6		ʃəʷ	
44-2-c			wəʷ
45-4	pənkəʷɪks		
7			ɪs kəʷɪk
46-3-b			bəʷɪk
4-b	bəʷɪk		
47-6			streʷɪn
48-5		əd	

[e I]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
51-1		ke^I n	kej_I n
52-5		we^I	we_I^
55-4-a	tə met ə s		
b	pə te_I^ t ə s		
57-8-a	de^I^		
59-5	gre^I^		gre:I^
61-8-b			kle:I^
62-2-a	ʃ umə_I^ k		ʃ u mə_I^ k
64-4-a	bɛ^ b_I		
8			bə^I b_I^
9			bə^I b_I^
65-1			bə_I^ b_I^
8	fə_I^ v ə r z		
4			rə_I^ z d
66-7			stræ^I ndʒ ə z
67-2			mə_I^ r_I
68-1	sɛ^ r ə	sə^I r ə	sə:I
74-3	ə fr ɛ' d		
4-b	ə fr ɛ' d		
75-8	e_I^ l_I ŋ		
76-8-b	fə^I nt	fə_I nt_I d	
77-1-a	te^I kn		
4-a			e_I^ g ə
78-6	we_I^		e_I^ g ə

[101-101]

The local conditions are as follows:

CAA

BFW

The local conditions are as follows:

01 or 10

101-1 101-1 101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

101-1 101-1 101-1

101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

101-1

101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

101-1 101-1 101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

The local conditions are as follows:

101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

The local conditions are as follows:

The local conditions are as follows:

101-1

The local conditions are as follows:

The local conditions are as follows:

[oʊ] and [o]¹⁷

The [oʊ] diphthong and pure [o] occur normally under the same general conditions as [eɪ] and [e].

Informants L.K.B. and B.F.W. show a fuller, more rounded diphthong than does C.A.A. Their final element consistently runs toward [u] or [ʊ], while C.A.A. shows a tendency to weaken the last element in the form of [ʊ] or [u] exponential off-glides. Even with this lightly stressed element, however, the sound is definitely diphthongal and not pure.

The unaccented form of [o], spelled with final ow, o, etc., in words like swallow, tomato, goes to [ə] instead of unaccented [o], except in the word borrow. For this word, all three speakers say [bəɾɪ], which is an old-fashioned, dialectal form. The pronunciation of Ohio is interesting because of the repetition of the sound. The pronunciations are as follows: L.K.B. [oʊˈhæʔ]; C.A.A. [oʊ hæˈʔo]; B.F.W. [oːhæːθəːu].

L.K.B. shows a sporadic appearance of [fɔ] for four. C.A.A. and B.F.W. say [groʊd] for grew.

¹⁷Cf. to division entitled "Unrounding."

[o] and [o]

	EKB	CAA	BFW
Total	95	107	111
o	66 percent	82 percent	82 percent
o	1		
o°, o°, o°	29	16	18
o	3		4
o°	1		
o		1	
o		1	
o::			1

[U]

	LKB	CAA	BPW
Total	95	107	111
U	2 percent	41 percent	3 percent
omission	8	2	5
exponential	32	46	33
u, u	45	6	46
U^, U^	11	3	18
e	1		
u		2	

[oʊ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-1	foʹ	foʹʊə	fouʹ
4	foʹrt i n	foʹt i n	foʹuʹt i n
3-4		roʹz	
5-2	gouʹ i n		
7-3-b		bloʹ i n	
6-a	frouʒn oʹv ə r	froʹz oʹvr	froʹz oʹuʹvə
b	froʹzn	froʹzn	froʹz
8-3		boʹrd	boʹəd
4	smoʹk	smoʹk	
5-b	stoʹ		
9-1	soʹʊfr		
2		ʃɪfəroʹb	bɪroʹʊ
6-a	kloʹʊz		kloʹuz
b	wɔrdroʹb	wɔrdroʹb	kloʹuz
10-8	poʹɪtʃ		
11-3	boʹrdɪŋ		boʹʊd
4	droʹuv		droʹuv
5			droʹuʹv i n
12-3-a		noʹʊ	
13-1-b	doʹn		
	noʹʊ		
13-2			doʹnt
3-b			ʃoʹʊə
16-6	poʹust		pous
7-a			stoʹn
8			gourd

[oʊ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
20-1			klo ^ˈ u ^ˈ z
22-2	kro ^ˈ u ^ˈ b a r		kro ^ˈ u ^ˈ b a r
23-1-b			sto ^ˈ v
24-2-b	ko ^ˈ l ɔɪl	ko ^ˈ l ɔɪ ^ˈ l	
4-b	ro ^ˈ bo ^ˈ t		bæ to ^ˈ uz
6	go ^ˈ ɪ n		go ^ˈ ɪ n
7			go ^ˈ u ^ˈ ɪ n
25-7		ʒ ouz	
26-1		go ^ˈ ɪ n	go ^ˈ u ^ˈ ɪ n
27-1-a	ko ^ˈ u ^ˈ t	ko ^ˈ d	ko ^ˈ u ^ˈ t
c	o ^ˈ v ə r ɔɪ l z	o ^ˈ v r ɔɪ l z	o ^ˈ u ^ˈ v ə h ɔɪ l z
28-4		lo ^ˈ kw ɔ d r d	
29-3	le ^ˈ u m		lou m
30-8	noul		
31-3			bou ^ˈ t
4			ʃ o ^ˈ ul
7			ro ^ˈ u ^ˈ d
32-1			θ roud
2-a	ho ^ˈ tt m		h o ^ˈ u ^ˈ m
5		to ^ˈ ɔ r d z	
33-6	je ^ˈ u k		
34-4			ro ^ˈ u d
35-3	bo ^ˈ u ɹ	bo ^ˈ u r	bo ^ˈ u ^ˈ u ɹ
5	ʃ o ^ˈ u ^ˈ t		ʃ o ^ˈ u ^ˈ ɔ ts

[oʊ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
36-3			loːʊ I n
37-2	boːʊ n		
5-b	s ɔː	s oʊ ː ɔː	sou
8			koː up koː uʊ p
38-2	woː	woː ʊ	woː ʊ
40-7-a			noːʊ wɔː I
42-2-b	boːʊ θ	boːʊ θ	boː θ
44-6		pōːʊ n brɛ I d	poː un d z
44-7-8-a	hoː ke ʊ I k		
45-1	hoː mɔː I d		
3	doːʊ n ɪ ə ts	doːʊ n ə ts	
4			hoː ke ʊ I ks
6-a	ʃou ʊ k		
46-2	poː ɛ t ʃ	pout ʃ t d	
3-a		poː rk	
b		smoː k poː rk	
48-8-b	broːʊ k ə n	broːʊ k ə n	broː ʊ k
49-3	soː d ə p ɔː p	koː ʊ ld	soud I p ɔː p
8-a	no	n ʃ	doː w ɔː nt
50-1	oːʊ v ə r z	oː ʊ v ə	ou ə oul
52-2	ʃ ou z	ʃ oː z	
3	ʃ ou ʊ z	ʃ oː z	
4-b			oː ɔː vr
53-7	oun d z		oun z
54-1	stoːʊ n		

[ou]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
54-3	stəʊn		
5		koʊr	kouʋər
56-4	roʊstɪn		rouɛnjɛʔz
7	kənəloʊp		
57-1		toudstulz	toʊʋdɛstulz
6		bɪhoʊdɪn	bəhouɔ̃ɪn
58-1	hoʊp tə		
3-a	ɛʌʊ		
4	wount	woʊnt	wo:unt
7			koulə
59-2		poʊlkæɪt	poulkæɪt
9	moʊl		
60-3	toʊd	toʊd	toʊd
61-1-a	loʊkəs	loʊkəs	loukəsɪz
8-a	grouvz	groʊvz	
b			hoʊəl
62-2-b	oʊk	oʊk	
9	mægnouljə	mæʋɪgnouljə	
63-2			oʊl
64-6			ɔ̃lɛs
65-8	groʊn	groʊn	
66-1			moʊ
5-a	kɪnfouks		foʊks
69-3-b	ʃou	ʃoʊ	
70-3-a			foʊks
c			oʊl

[o u]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
70-3-d	boun	bo ^u n	bo: ^u n
4-a	olmous		
71-1	o ^u vr		
72-5	∫ o ^u ld ə rs	∫ o ^u ld ə z	∫ o ^u ld ə z
6-a			bo: un
73-2-a		go ^u I n	
73-7		klo ^u s	klo: us
8			slo ^u ^
75-7	wo: u ^r n		wo: ^
76-6	kou ^l	ko'ld	ko: u ^l
7	ho ^u ^ rs	ho ^w ə s	ho ^u ^w ə s
78-1		swo ^u l ə n	
79-2	mo ^u r n I ŋ		mo: u ^u ^r n I n
81-4			goun ə
6	k ^g o ^r urt ^d I ŋ	go ^u I n	
7			bo: u: ^
82-1			go ^u ^ n ə
3		o ^u vr	
4	ouvr	o ^u vr	o: u ^u v ə
84-2	pou ^r st		poust
3	d i po ^u	d i po ^u	d i po: u ^u
4	hout ε ə l		ho: u ^u t ε ə l z
6	∫ o ^u ^	∫ o u ^	
86-8	o ^u v ha ^r o	o u ha ^r I o	o: ha: o: u
87-7	sou ^z	so ^u	s: u ^u

[o u]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
88-4-b	g [^] o [^] u ^v	go [^] u ^v	go [^] : [^] u [^]
89-9			o [^] : v ə
90-1		oul	
2	go [^] u ^v st	go [^] ust	
91-4-a	lo [^] u [^] ds		
5			lo [^] u
93-8	do [^] u [^] nt	do ^u nt	
94-2	gro [^] u [^] sr [±] sto [^] u ^r	gro ^u sr ^r sto ^u r	stou ^{wə}
7-a	b ə lo ^u		
95-4	ko [^] u ^v st ^r ₁ ^m		
8	do [^] u ^v		
97-3		wo ^u k	
4			gə ^u
7			he ^u u ^v m
98-2	to ^u d ^r d	to ^u d ^r d	to ^u d ^r d
3	do ^u nt [∫] _u	do ^u nt [∫] _ə	do ^u nt [∫] _u
7	goul	go ^u l	go ^u l
100-2			stoul
3-b	do ^u n	do ^u n ^t	
7-a			ro ^u u ^t
b	ro ^u t	ro ^u t	ro ^u : ^u t
101-2b			go ^u
5		sto ^u r ^r	
102-6	to ^u un	to ^u : ^u rn	to ^u r
103-4		ho ^u u ¹	houl
8-b	n ^ə o ^u : ^u (hesitant)		nou ^v
9	so ^u	so ^{wə}	sə

[o]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
103-8-b	nõ'u (hesitant)		nou'
9	so'u	so'u	so

[o]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
4-2	tə m a' r ə	t ə m a r ə	t ə m a r ə
55-4-a	t ə m e t ə z	t ə m e I d ə z	p ə m e I d ə z
b	p ə t e I' t ə z	p ə t e I d ə z	t e I d ə
o	p ə t e I t ə z	p ə t e I d ə z	t e I d ə
57-3	s w a l ə	s w a' l ə r I t ^d	s w a l ə r
60-7-b	m ə s k i d ə	m ə s k i d ə	m ə s k i d ə r
8-b	j ə l ə	j ə l ə	j ə l ə
61-2	m I n ə r z	m I' n ə z	m I n ə r z
6	s I k I m o ^u	s I' k I m o u r	s I k I m o' u' u
70-1-a	n I' g r ə	n I g r ə z	n I' g ə z
b	n I' g r ə		n I' g ə z
79-8	j ə l ə	j ə l ə	j ə l ə
86-8	o' h a' I o	o u h a' I o	o' h a' o' u
87-1	b o' t I m o' r		b o' t ^d I m o u
	ʃ I k a' r g o	ʃ I k a' r g o	t ʃ ə k a' r g o ^u
95-2	b a' r I	b a' r I	b a' r I

[u] and [ju]

The large class of words containing broom, roof, spoon, room, etc., is consistently pronounced with [u] instead of [ʊ]. For this class of words the [ʊ] pronunciation as broom [brʊm] is general in Haynesville.

After [t, d, n] u and ew, as tube, due, new, are usually pronounced by all three speakers as [dju], [nju], [tjub]. Only one pronunciation of [nu] is recorded.

B.F.W. says [bloʊd] for blew; [jouʔz] for yours; [tʃʊ] for chewed, etc. Such pronunciations are decidedly dialectal and are not found in the speech of the other two informants. B.F.W. also uses some variant of [o] or [ou] in purely, sure, poor, your, knew.

L.K.B.'s and C.A.A.'s speech show a few examples of the diphthong [ɪu] as in chew [tʃɪu].

All three informants show a tendency to lengthen [u] by adding an exponential [u] off-glide.

[u] and [ju]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-1	tu ^ˈ	t ^u u ^ˈ	tu ^u
8	dʒænjuwæ ^ˈ r I	dʒ ^I njəwɛr I	dʒæ ^ˈ njuxr I
2-5	æftənu ^u n		
6-3			blo ^u d
7-4			k ^I u: ^u l
7			ru ^u m
9-4			ru ^ˈ m
10-4	bru ^u m		bru ^u ms
11-6	ru ^u f	ru ^u f	ru ^ˈ ^u f
12-6	dʊ ^ˈ		dʊ ^ˈ
	du ^ˈ		dʊ ^u
7	du ^u		du
13-3-b	ʃʊr	ʃʊ ² r	
17-9	spu ^u n		sp ^I u ^u nz
24-3	t ^I jub	tju ² b	
25-6		ju ^u	
26-2	j ^I u		
8-b	jʊ ^ˈ r		jou ^ˈ ^ˈ z
27-4-a	n ^I ju	n ^I ju su ^u t	
30-2			slu ^u
32-1		θr ^I u	
34-6-a		hɔ: r ʃt ^u z	
b	hʊfs	hu ^u fs	
7		hɔ: r ʃu ^u z	
35-1-a	ju ^u	jo: ^u z	jo: ^u ^
37-5-a	su: ^ˈ kæf	su: ^ˈ	su: k su: k

[u] and [ju]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
37-6-	su: ^v k æ f	su: ^v k æ ⁱ f	su:k: æ r f I
42-4-b		ju ^v	
48-6		j ⁱ u	j ^v u ɔ l
7-a	M u ^w ɔ l	M u ^v ɔ ^a l	M ^v u ɔ l
o		M u ^w s	
d		j ⁱ u	
8-	j u ⁱ r s		jo: ^v ^ r n
48-1	f ^v u d	fu: ^a d	
49-8-a		j ə (unacc.)	
50-2	t ʃ ⁱ u	t ʃ ⁱ u ^v	t ʃ ɔ ⁱ
53-6	p u [^] r	p ^a u [^] r	pour
57-1	st ^v u ^v l		stu ^w l ₂
58-7	ku ^v l ə r	ku: ^v l ə	
59-1-a	skru ^w t ʃ		
b	hu: ^v d æ ^v ɔ l	hu ^w d æ ^v ɔ l	
61-4	ru ^v t s	r ^v t ^w t s	ru ^w t s
64-5			gro: ^v ^ d
8		gro ^θ d	gro: ^v ^ d
67-2	m æ θ u	m æ θ ju ⁱ	m æ θ ju
7			sku ^v l
8-a	ju ^v r	j u [^] r	jo: ^v ^
68-7	stjud ə nt	stjud ə nt	stjud ə nt
69-2	t u ^w r I st	t u [^] r I st	
70-8-c		po:	po:
71-8-c	tu ^w θ	tu ^w θ	po: ^v
73-6-a	f ⁱ u ^v l		tu ^w θ
76-4		su: ^w n	

[u] and [ju]

	LXB	CAA	BFW
78-2-a		wu ^u nd	
79-5		ru ^u m t I zm	
80-3			p ^l juk I n
4		tu:	
82-2			fu ^u ld
86-5	nju	nju	nju
	mæ s I tju s j I z	mæ stju s I ts	mæ s ə tju z I dʒ
6	nu	nju	nju
87-1	nju	nju	njə
88-4-b	j ^I u		
89-8-a	m ^l ju v z I r [^] k		
c	b ^I jud I r [^] f ə l		b ^I jut ^d I fl
91-1-a			ʃ o ^u ə
1-b	ʃ u ^v r	ʃ u ^v r	ʃ o ^u
7	ʃ u ^v r l I		pjo ^u v l I
92-8	ju ^u		
93-1	du ^u		
4	hu ^u rə ^u		
8	d ^I ju ^u	d ^I ju	d ^I ju
95-1	d ^I ju ^u z	d ^I ju z	
96-8	skru ^u t ʃ I n		
99-8		Ijum ə	jum ə z

[n] and [ɲ]

BM

CA

LB

non

ɲ

ɲ

101-2-2

ɲ

3

ɲ

4

ɲ

[ɔɪ]

The oldest informant, B.F.W., pronounces the diphthong [ɔɪ] in five words. More common than the unmodified [ɔɪ] sound, are the substitutions, the most frequent of which is [aɪ] as in joined [dʒeɪnd] and spoiled [speɪlt]. The pronunciation [aɪ] in such words is now considered dialectal and is used only by the less well educated; however, historically [baɪl] for boil is correct.¹⁸ In the word poison B.F.W. uses the modern diphthong plus a w-glide, making it [pɔwɪzn]; oysters becomes [ɔwɪst ʃəz]. In the word oil the final element in the diphthong changes, making it [ɔəɪ].

C.A.A. shows a [j] off-glide in oil [ɔɪ^jl]; in oyster and poison the final element is backed to [ɛ]-- [ɔɛstə] and [pɔɛzn]; other deviations take the form of a w-off-glide as in toys [tɔwɪz], and a [ɔ^v] in hoist [hɔ^vɪst]. She shows five examples of unmodified [ɔɪ].

L.K.B.'s record shows 10 pure [ɔɪ] sounds and 3 deviations, two of which take the form of a w-off-glide as in oysters [ɔwɪst ʃəz]; the final element is omitted in joined [dʒɔɪnd]. In boils there are two changes, one a w-off-glide, the other a substitution of [ə] in the second element, making it [bɔwəɪz].

¹⁸See Chapter IV.

[5]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	13	18	14
3	33 percent	70 percent	43 percent
3 ³	15	15	14
3 ⁴		15	
a			43

[1]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	13	18	14
I	85 percent	70 percent	72 percent
I ^j		15	
I		15	
2, 2	7		14
1			14
omission	7		

{OI}

	LKB	CAA	BFW
23-3			
24-2-a		OI ^j l	
b		OI ^j l	
46-1		bO ^v Ild	ba ^l ld
8			spa ^l lt
60-1-b	O ^w Ist ∫ a rz	OI st o	O ^w Ist ∫ a z
62-2-b		pO ^f zn	
6			pO ^w zn
72-3-2		dZ ^O I nts	dZ a: nts
77-6	bO ^w lz		ba ^l l
89-8	dZ ^o : nd		dZ a I nd
101-7		tO ^w is	
104-4		hO ^v Ist	ha I st

Stressed Vocalic R¹⁹ [ɜ]

This is the vowel in heard, word, bird, hurt, herd, in accented syllables of speakers who do not drop their r's. The spelling of the foregoing words suggests a vowel plus r, but in words containing this sound the r itself is the vowel. The [ɜ] sound is used in the same position by speakers who do drop their r's.

In the speech of L.K.B., the youngest informant, the stressed vocalic r is definitely @.A. in its treatment without a single exception. C.A.A.'s speech has a strong r-colored vowel and she is consistent in the [ɜ] pronunciation with only one exception, which appears in the first syllable of earthworm, [ɜθ w ɜm]. This pronunciation is sporadic and such examples are likely to occur at any time; however, it is not surprising that the [ɜ] should be heard in her speech, because of the southern influence. B.B.W. shows the greatest variety of pronunciations, with the [ɜ] appearing in about half the words. Of the remaining half, [ɜ] appears 5 times; [ʌ], without any retroflexion, comes 7 times; there are 2 examples of [ɪə] before a consonant as in heard [hɜ ɪəd]; one example of old-fashioned [a] as in [l a rnd] learned.

¹⁹The classification of R in this study follows that of Bernard Bloch's Ph. D. Dissertation, The Treatment of Middle English Final and Preconsonantal R in the Present-Day Speech of New England, Brown May, 1925.

Stressed Vocalic R [ɹ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	44	36	38
ɹ	100 percent	98 percent	50 percent
3:		2	13
jɪ			5
ʌ			19
jɛ			10
a			3

[ə]

	LKB	CAA	BEW
1-4	θətin	θətin	θɜtin
5	θədɪ	θəðɪ	
1-6	fəst	fəs	fʌs
2-1	θəsdɪ	θəsdɪ	θəsdɪ
4-5	sɪks θədɪ		θət ^d ɪ
6-8			bʌnɪn
8-2-b	həθ		
9-7	fənɪtər	fənɪtə	
12-3-a	həd		ɜ ^I ɛ^əd
			ɜ ^I ɛ^əd
			hɜɪ^əd
b	həd	həd	ɜ ^I ɪrd
13-3-a	wək	wək	wək
	wək	wək	wək
	wək	wək	wək
17-1			ɟɛθn
18-6	bəstɪd	bəstɪd	bʌstɪd
19-1	bəstɪd	bəstɪd	
7-b	bəla ^ʔ p		
8-b	tən	tən	tɜ ^ʔ n
25-6	wə	wə	
7	wə	wə	
28-2	pəs	pəs	

[ə]

	LKB	CAA	BTW
29-4	fədl	fədl	fədl
33-2	fə		kə
34-8-b	bə ^ɪ d	bə d	bə ^ɪ d
42-5	hə		
6			hə
43-8	hə s	hə z	hə n
54-1-b	bə	bə	bə z
57-8-a	wəkt	wəkt	wək
59-7	tənz		
60-4	ʃə wənz	ʒə wənz	ʒə wənz
5-a	tədl	tət ^d l	tʒ kl
60-8	dətd ə b ə z		
62-4			bə
7-a	gəl	gəl	
66-5-b	hə	hə	
67-6-c		sək ɪ t ^d	sɜ ^r k ɪ t
68-4	kən əl	kən əl	kɜ ^r ɪ 2
81-8	hə		
8	gəl	gəl	
82-1		gəl	
2	tənd		
5		sə ɪ ne ɪ d	səne ɪ d ɪ n
83-2	tənz		
84-8	nə s	nə s	nə' s
89-8	səm ə n	səm ə n	səm ə t

[σ]

	LXB	CAA	DFW
91-1-a	set r n l r	s σ	
8	s σ		
92-1-2			dən
			dən
7	kəu	kəu	kʌ's
94-5		wə θ	wʌ θ
6			w ʌ θ
101-1			l a rnt
103-7	pəp ə s	pəp ə s	ə pəp ə s

Unstressed Vocalic R (Final)

The unstressed vocalic r as in father, pronounced [r] by S.A. speaker, [ə] by the southern, is of extreme interest. (The unstressed monosyllables such as [hæ] [ə] [ə] are not included in this discussion.) The oldest informant, B.F.B., is fairly consistent in his pronunciation of this unstressed vocalic r, in that his regular pronunciation is [ə] with only an occasional [r]. He shows very weak or no retroflexion in 42 cases, and full retroflexion in 9 cases. By very weak retroflexion is meant a slight r-coloring as in river [rɪvə].

The middle-aged informant, C.B.B., shows an almost equal distribution between [r] and [ə] with a slight preference for [r]. There are 20 examples of very weak or no retroflexion against 32 examples of full retroflexion.

The youngest informant, L.B.B., shows a predominant [r] influence with predominant retroflexion. Of 45 examples, 44 show full retroflexion and 1 shows weak retroflexion.

Unstressed Vocalic R (Final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	45	82	51
ɹ	96 percent	61 percent	18 percent
ə	2	27	28
ə		12	59

Unstressed Vocalic R (Final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
4-5		æft ə	
6-2		θ ʌ ndr	
7-2	strɔŋ kər		
6-a	ovər	ɔvr	ouʋə
8-1	pɪ ^k tʃr	pɪ ktʃə r	
9-3	fɔnɪtər	fɔnɪtə	plɪ ^ʔ nd
10-3-b	plɪ ^ʔ ndər		plɪndə
15-7			ʃɛltə
8	pæ ^ʔ ɪstʃr	pæstʃr	pæ ^ʔ ɪstʃə
16-8	dɪ ^ʔ pər	dɪpɹ	
17-4	dɪnər		
6		spa ^ʔ ɪdr	spa ^ʔ ɪdə
19-3	sɪftər	sɪftr	sɪftə
7-a		pɛɪpr	
20-4	stəpər	stəpɹ	
6	hæ ^ʔ mər	hæ ^ʔ mər	hæmə
30-6	rɪvər		rɪvə
7		sʊgə	
33-7-a	hɛfər	hɛ ^ʔ fə	hɛfər
36-4		ʃɪ ^ʔ kə	
38-8-b	fə ^ʔ ɪrmər	fəɪrmər	fəɪmə
43-1			tɔlə
2			bɛdr
5		fəɪðɹ	

Unstressed Vocalic R (Final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
45-4		bæ ⁱ dr	
46-7	bʊ ⁱ tʃə	bʊ ⁱ tʃr	
47-3	klæbr _i	klæbr _i	klæbə
4		klæbr _i	klæ ^ʔ i bə
7	kablər	kablər	
48-8-a	watər	wɔ ⁱ dr	wɔdə
50-1		o ^u və	ou və
5	pɛpər	pɛ ⁱ pr _i	pɛpə
52-4-b		ʃa:ndə	o ^ʔ vr ʃandər
53-8-a			fəʃə
58-7	ku ⁱ lər	ku ⁱ lə	koulə
60-1-b		ʊɛ stə	
61-3-a		spədər	spə ⁱ də
b	spə ⁱ dər	spədər	spə ⁱ də
7	ʃʊgər	ʃʊgə	ʃʊgə
63-5	fəʃər	fə:ʃə	
64-6-a	dɔtər	dɔdə	dɔtə
b	sɛstər		sɛstə
65-5-b			ʃʊgə
66-8-a		streɪndʒə	
67-4-a	ku ⁱ pər		
6-a	brʌʃər	brʌʃr _i	brʌʃə
o		reɪdr _i	reɪdə
7		tɪ ⁱ tʃə	tɪtʃə
71-1	ʃandər	ʃandr _i	ʃandə

Unstressed Vowels to R (Final)

LKB	CMA	BFW
71-8	1 ʃə	1 ʃə
4	nɪ ʃə	nɪ ʃə
6	1 ʃə	1 ʃə
75-2-a		kɪ ʃə
76-2	b ɛ ʃə	b ɛ ʃə
77-5		ɪ ʃə
7-a		mɔ ʃə
b	w ɔ ʃə	w ɔ ʃə
82-4	oʊ ʃə	oʊ ʃə
6-c		wɛ ʃə
84-5	θɪ ʃə	θɪ ʃə
6	pɪ ʃə	pɪ ʃə
85-4-a	kɪ ʃə	kɪ ʃə
b	kɪ ʃə	kɪ ʃə
86-2	ɔ ʃə	ɔ ʃə
87-5	w ɛ ʃə	w ɛ ʃə
89-9		oʊ ʃə
90-5	r ɛ ʃə	r ɛ ʃə
94-7-a		tɪ ʃə
99-7	jʊ ʃə	jʊ ʃə
100-3-a	rɪ ʃə	rɪ ʃə
b	rɪ ʃə	rɪ ʃə
8	ɛ ʃə	ɛ ʃə
104-7	ɛ ʃə	ɛ ʃə

Unstressed Vocalic R (not final)

• Some phoneticians classify the r as in oysters and tempered as a final unstressed vocalic r. Dr. B. Bloch makes a distinction among the absolute final r as in father,²⁰ the r in unaccented positions in polysyllabic words such as yesterday, and those preceding consonants such as rivers and awkward.

The pronunciation of r in this position is slightly contrary to the treatment of final unstressed vocalic r in the speech of the three informants. L.K.B. shows more [ə] pronunciations in a preconsonantal, unstressed position, using full retroflexion in 12 examples, with 6 examples of no retroflexion, 2 of weak retroflexion. She says [bæ^rkwədʒ] for backwards, without any retroflexion, while in oysters [ɔ^rɪstjərz] there is full retroflexion.

C.A.A. shows 16 examples of strong against 7 examples of slight retroflexion and 1 of no retroflexion. B.F.W. shows 12 cases of full retroflexion, 15 weak as in flowers [fla:²wəz], and 13 examples of none at all.

¹⁹Ibid., Chapter III.

Unstressed Vocalic R (Not Final)

	LKB	CAA	BEW
Total	21	24	40
r, ɹ	62 percent	67 percent	30 percent
ə	10	29	37
ɔ	24		28
<i>omission</i>	1	4	5

Unaddressed Volumes R (Not Final)

LKB	CAV	BFW
2-1	sædæd I	sædæd I
2-5	ætt æ nu ⁿ	
2-7	I æ st æ do I	I æ st æ d I
8-1		pitt æ z
5-2		la'tæd
20-4		stæpæz
22		kæz
26-2		vndæstæ
28-4	ækstædz	ækstædz
20-6		ævæz
22-5	æwærd	æwærdz
26-4		nærd
40-3	æktæwædz	æktæwædz
4	æktæwæd	æktæwædz
44-7-8-b		æktæz
45-1		æktæz
46-7		æktæz
50-1	æktæz	
54-7		æktæz
58-1-0	pæktæwæd	pæktæz
60-1-b	æktæstæ I æ	æktæstæ I æ
61-1-b	æktæstæ I æ	æktæstæ I æ
65-8	æktæstæ I æ	æktæstæ I æ
9	æktæstæ I æ	æktæstæ I æ

Unstressed Vowel e (Not Final)

	LFB	CAA	BFW
66-8-a			stræ ¹ ndʒəz
69-1-b		ɔfɪsəz	
2			pɛdlərz
3-b			krærkəz
71-7			ʃɛəz
72-5	ʃoʊ ¹ ldəz	ʃoʊ ¹ ldəz	ʃoʊ ¹ ldəz
6-b		hɔ ¹ kəz	hɔ ¹ kəd
73-8	ɔkwəd		ɔkərd
4			ɔkəd
74-7		stɪbərɪn	
75-1		tɛ ¹ mpərd	tɛ ¹ mpərd
82-6-b			wɛɪtərz
85-4-a		kɔnəd	kɔ'nəd
b		kɔnərd	kɔnəd
8	gɪ ¹ vɪnt	gɪ ¹ vərɪnt	gɪ ¹ vəɪnt
86-6	vədʒɪnjə	vədʒɪnjə	vədʒɪnjɪ
90-8-b	ræ ¹ ðəz	rɛ ¹ ðəz	d ² rɪðəz
95-6	sʌ ¹ mə ¹ sɔ ¹ lt	sʌmərsɛ ² t	sə'mə
96-6			hɔ ¹ kəɪɪn
99-7			ʃʊməz
100-8-a			rɪmɪnbəd
101-5		tɛlərz	
6	flaʊwəz	flaʊwərz	fla:ʊwəz

Post Vocalic R

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, and final)

The post vocalic r as in four, hardly, cigars, etc., is a sound mid-way between the stressed vocalic and unstressed vocalic r with a closer resemblance to the unstressed form. The records of the three informants show more retroflexion in this position than in the two mentioned above.

The most old-fashioned speaker, B.F.W., shows 22 examples of full retroflexion as in [hɑrp] harp, 20 of extremely weak retroflexion as [wæə] for wear, and 45 of no retroflexion as [hɔ's] for horse.

The middle-aged speaker, C.A.A., shows full retroflexion in 76 words, weak retroflexion in 6, and none at all in 11.

The youngest informant, L.K.B., shows full retroflexion in 80 words, none in 7 words, and weak in 6 words.

Post Vocalic R

(before s, ʃ, l, n, f)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Total	92	94	97
<i>Full Retroflexion</i>	87 percent	80 percent	22 percent
<i>Weak</i> <i>"</i>	5	8	30
<i>No</i> <i>"</i>	8	12	48

Post Vocalic R

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, final

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-1	fəː	foʊə	fouːr
1-4	foʊrtin	foʊtin	fouːtin
1-5	fɔrdɪ	fɔrtɪ	fɔrdɪ
2-4	moʊnɪŋ	mɔrnɪŋ	mɔnɪn
3-5			dark
8		bəfoʊə	
4-1-e		dɔ:k	
8		jɛə	jɛə
6-1	jiərs	jɛs	jɛːə
5-3	jiːr	jɛr	jɛəf
6-1		hɑrd	
2	stoʊə	stɔrm	stɔːwə
4-e	nɔrθɪst	nɔrθɪst	nɔθɪst
8	klɪrd	klɛːrd	
7-2-e			hɑ:rd
b		hɑ:rd	
4			mɔnɪn
8-1			pɪː
2-b		hɑ:rθ	
c			fəːə
3		boʊrd	boʊəd / fə
7-a	ɑr	ɑr	
8-a	tʃæər	tʃɛr	tʃɛə

Post Vocalic R

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, final)

	LKS	CAA	BFW
9-6-b	wɔrdroʊb	wɔrdroʊb	
10-7	stærstɛʔps	stæʔrz	stæʔstɛʔps
8	pəʔrtʃ	pəʊrtʃ	
11-2			doʔə
11-3	bɔrd		boʊd
13-2	kɛʔr		kɛʔəʔ
3-b	ʃʊr	ʃʊər	ʃoʊə
14-2-a	b aʔrn		
b			b a rn
3-b	kɔʔrn	b a rr	
15-3			hɔʔs
5		b a rn	
9	b aʔrn j aʔrd		
16-4	b aʔəb w aʔə	b a rb w a r	b a b w a ə
7-b	j a r d	j a rd	j ɛ ard
17-1	w æ r		w æ ɔ
17-6	g aʔə b ɪ d ʒ		
20-5	h a rp	h a rp	h a rp
21-1-e		t aʔɪr	t e : ɔ
22-3	h ɔʔə rs	drɔ h ɔ rs	
2	k r oʊ b a r		b a r
7	k aʔt r ɪ d ʒ	k a t r d ʒ	k a d ɔ d ʒ ɪ z
23-5	k a r	k a r	k a r

Post Vocalic R

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
24-1-b	pɑ ^{rk}	pɑr ^{rk}	parks
25-1	h ⁱ j I ɔ r (in)	h j E ⁱ r z (in)	h E : a : j o o
2	ʒ E ^r	ʒ æ ^r z	ʒ æ ^e ɔ z
8-b	s m a r t		s m a : t
26-3	ʌ ^v n d ɔ r w æ ^r	ʌ ^v n d r w æ ^r	
29-7		m a r ʃ	
8	m a r ʃ I z		m a : ʃ
31-3	w ɔ ^r f		f o r k
32-7-a	f ɔ r	f r	
35-3	b o ^u w ɔ	b o ^u r	b o ^u w ɔ
34-1		h o ^w s	
o		h o r s	
3	h o ^w r s	h o ^r s	h o s
7	h o r ʃ u z	h o ^r ʃ u ^h z	h o ʃ u z
38-6	h ā ɔ r n I s	h ā r n I s	g E r
8-b	f ā ɔ r m ɔ r	f a r m ɔ r	f a : m ɔ
39-4-a			n j E :
b	k ā ^r t		k a : t s
o			g E : ɔ
40-2	I n I M æ r	E ^h n I M æ ɔ	I n I M ɔ
40-7	h a r d l I ^h		
41-5	k l I r d	k l E ^r r d	k l E ^e æ ^h d
43-8	j o ⁱ r z		j o ^u r n
	s u ^v w ɔ z	s u ^w z	s u ^u w ɔ z
	ʒ æ ^E r z	ʒ E ^v r z	ʒ E ^h z

Post Vocalic F

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
44-6	ko ^u nbr ε d		
46-3-a		po ^u rk	
50-1		wa ^u rd	
8	g a rdn	ga ^u rdn	gja:dn
52-2			ʃ a r
4-b	ʃæə r		
54-4	klɪ ^u r	klɛ ^u r	klæ ^u r
5		ko ^u ur	kou ^u ə r
56-4	ɪ ^u ə rɛ	roʊ snɛ ^u rɛ	rou snjɛ ^u ɛ
57-4	sɪ ^u g a rɛ	sɪ ^u g a r	sɪ g a ;
58-2	dæ ^u r	dæ ^u r	dæ ^u ;
59-1-b			hə ^u n
8	va ^u r m ə n t s	va r m ə n t s	va: m ə n t s
65-4	rɪ ^u ə rd		
66-1	mo ə r		
8	ɔ r fɛ n	ɔ f fɪ n	ɔ fɪ n
4	g a r dɪ ə n	ga ^u rdɪ nɪ	ga r dɪ n
8-b	k a r ə l	k a r l	ka:l
67-2	m a r θ ə	ma r θɪ	ma: θɪ
70-5	f a r	f a r	f r
71-1-a	d a r k ^u ɪ	da r kɪ z	
7	ɪ ^u r		
73-5			sm a: t
74-7			ha: r d

Post Vocalic R

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
74-8	kwɪˈr	kwɪˈr	kwæː;
75-1	taɪrd		taɪd
7	wouˈrn	taərd	
76-7	hoʊˈrs	hoʷəs	hoʊˈuʷs
78		jaɪrd	jaˈdz
79-3	moʊˈurnɪŋ		moʊˈuːnɪn
6	ɹ	ar	
81-6	kʰourtˈɪŋ		spaˈtˈkɪn
83-1			paˈtˈɪ
3		start	staˈt
85-1	paˈrk	park	skwæːː
4-e		kənəd	kɔˈnəd
b		kənərd	kɔnəd
5	kar	kaˈr	
86-1	wɔə r	wɔʷə	wɔː
6	joˈrk	joɾk	joˈk
7	nɔrθ	nɔrθ	
7	dʒɔrdʒə	dʒɔrdʒɪ	dʒˈɔːdʒɪ
8	arkɪnsɔː	arkɪnsɔ	arkɪnsɔ
8	kælɪfɔrnjə	kæləfɔrnjɪ	kælɪfɔnɪ
87-1	tʃaɪlɪstən	tʃaɪlɪstən	tʃaɪlɪstən
2	æˈɪrələn	æˈlən	æːlən
91-1-b	ʃuˈr	ʃuˈr	ʃoː
4	ʃuˈrlɪ	smart	

Post Vocalic R

(before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, final)

	LNB	CAA	BFW
91-8	a ^r		a ^r
93-6		ʃɛ ^r s	
94-2	ste ^u r	ste ^u r	steu
6		fɑ ^r	
95-5-a	skɛ ^ɾ rs	skɛ ^v ərs	skeɪs
b	skɛ ^ɾ rsɪɪ	skɛərsɪɪ	skeɪslɪ
97-6			fɑɪr
102-6	te ^u en	te ^u rn	te ^u r

Linking R

It is hard to find a reason why the linking r in a final position is often omitted in southern speech, inasmuch as it is regularly used in British and New England speech. In the informants' speech the linking r between vowels in the same word is usually retained. The treatment of linking r is very much alike in the speech of L.K.B. and C.A.A. with few exceptions. In unguarded conversation they sometimes drop the last sound in two syllable words containing a linking r, making very [vɛ^r] or [vɛr]. C.A.A. has no r coloring in her pronunciation of syrup [sɜ^p]. The oldest informant uses a diversified treatment of the linking r, ranging from stressed vocalic [ɹ] through the [ɹ] to no-r-coloring, with many omissions of the entire syllable. His most characteristic treatment in such a case is to lengthen the preceding vowel and omit the r-syllable, so that married becomes [mæ:^ld], strawberries becomes [stroʊ bæ:^lz]. In a final position the r link is used in a few cases.

This list on linking r is not complete because of the nature of the answers to the questions. Some phrases and sentences were transcribed in their entirety, while at other times just the key words were recorded. This fact necessarily precludes a complete list, but these few examples were listed as a matter of interest just to show the trend.

Linking [r]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-8	dʒæ njuwæ rɪ fɛ bu ^u wɛ rɪ	dʒɪ nɔwɛ rɪ fɛ bjəwɛ rɪ	dʒæ njuæ rɪ fɛ bwɛ:ɪ
4-2	tə mæ ^r rə	tə mərə	tə mərə
5-5	ji ^v rəgo	jɛ rəgoʊ	jɛ ələgoʊ
5-5	drɪ rɪ	drɪ rɪ	
21-7	hæ ^s rə	hæ [^] rə	hæ: r
25-2	Mi ^u lbæ rə	Mi ə lbæ ^o	Mi ə lbæ:z
25-f-o	ʔæ [^] rər		
39-5	stɛ ^s rəp	stʌ [^] rəps	stʊ ^r rps
41-3	fʌ r ʌ z	fʌ r ə z	fɔ z
51-1	sɛ ^o r ʌ p	sɔ ^o p	
55-8-b			væ:z
55-2-s	ɑ ^r rɪndʒɪ z	ɑ rɪndʒ	ɑ:ɪ ndʒɪ z
4-b	æɪ rɪʃ		æ:ɪʃ
62-5	strɔbɛ rɪ ^o z	strɔ ^v bɛ ^o rɪ z	strɔbæ:z
5	ræ ^u ɪzbɛ rɪ z	ræzbɛ rɪ z	ræzbæ:z
63-8	pɛ r ə nts	pɛɪ r ə nts	pɛ:nts
66-1	mə ^o r ɹ fɛkʃə nɪt		
67-8-a	ju ^v r ɛ [^] nt	ju ^v r ɛ ^v nt	joɪ ʊ [^]
68-1	sɛ [^] rə	sɛ [^] ɪ rə	sɛ:ɪ
8	sɛkrə tɛ [^] rɪ	sɛk [^] tɛ rɪ	sɛkətæ:z
69-2	tʊ ^u rɪ st	tʊ ^u rɪ st	
4-a	ə mɛ rɪ kn	ə mɛ [^] rɪ kən	ə mæ:kn
6			æ:ɪ məm
70-5	fɑ r ɔf	fɑ r ɔf	fɔ ɔf
78	sɪ mə tɛ rɪ		væ:z
79-3	vɛ r		

Linking [r]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
79-4	w^rɪ	w^rɪ	w^rɪ
7	dɪpθɪ^rɪə	dɪpθɪrɪ^	dɪpθɪ:::
82-6-a	mæɾɪ	mæɾɪd	mæ::d
7	fla^rɪdə	flarɪdɪ	fla:dɪ
8	məzʊ^rə	mæzʊrə	məzʊ^rɪ
90-7	vɛ^		
94-6	fə^rɪt		
95-1-b	stʊdrɪp		

Intrusive R

In standard southern speech the r is pronounced before a vowel in the same or following word. When an r is final in the spelling, and when a vowel sound does not follow, the r is pronounced [ə] as in butter [bʌtə] or is silent as in car [kɑ:]. If, however, the following sound is a vowel, the linking [r] is used in standard speech, as [fɑrɔf] far off. This gives far and similar words two pronunciations. Through this analogy, perhaps, the intrusive r finds its way into the speech of people living in an r-less area. This excrecent r is often pronounced in a final position of words ending in a vowel sound, such as Indiana and idea, and when the following word begins with a vowel.

Another r, that is closely related to intrusive r, is that of substituting r for another sound, as the [o] in a final unaccented position in yellow. This is another form of hyperurbanization.

Informant B.F.W. uses the r in 10 final positions as [jɛləɾ] for yellow and 7 medial positions as [ɔrt] for ought. L.K.B. shows 7 medial [wɑrʃ] for wash and 6 final examples as [aɪdɪr] for idea. C.A.A. shows two medial intrusive r's as in Chicago [ʃɪkɑrgo], and two final as in idea [aɪdʒɛ^ər]. Some of these pronunciations show only slight retroflexion on the vowel as in B.F.W.'s pronunciation of window, some have an exponential value as L.K.B.'s pronunciation of such [sʌ^rtʃ], while others are given full value. These are listed to show the trend of the r in this borderline town.

Intrusive R

	LKB	CAA	BFW
8-8-b			wɪndə
9-1	soʰfr		
18-1	warʃ		
6	waʃ		
28-9	pɪləʳ		pɪlərz
29-6	mɛdər		
45-8-b	ʃɛlə		ʃɛlər
50-5	mʌʳɪʃ		ʃɛlər
51-2			mʌʳlɛɪsɪz
52-1			fɛʳlərz
58-1	arməndz		pɔməɪdəz
67-8-		swaʳlə r ɪtʰ	swalər
58-1			ʃrt
3-a			ʃrt
60-7-b			məskɪdər
61-2	mɪnərz		mɪnərz
63-4	wɪndər		
77-4-a		ɛfɡər	
78-8			ɑʳdaɪn
86-7			kəlaɪʳnə
			kəlaɪʳnə
87-1	ʃɪkɑːrgo	ʃɪkɑːrgoʰ	tʃəkɑːrgoʰ
			ætlæntər
2	rʌʃər		
	ɔɪʒər		
92-5	æɪdɪr	æɪdʒɛʳ	
103-3	ɔʌʳtʃ		

Nasality

In English there are only three nasal sounds, [m, n, ŋ], and no standard nasal vowels as we think of them in the French language. The three informants interviewed show a great amount of nasality on many sounds. A great deal of their nasality is hardly noticeable, and certainly not offensive, while many sounds are nasalized to a noticeable degree.

L.K.B. shows much more nasality than C.A.A. and B.F.W., who show an almost equal distribution, with B.F.W. slightly in the lead. All three show nasality on the following sounds:

	<u>L.K.B.</u>	<u>C.A.A.</u>	<u>B.F.W.</u>
[æ]	66	24	37
[ʌ]	12	5	14
[eɪ]	14	2	1
[aʊ]	7	4	1
[eʊ, ɛ̃ʊ]	7	1	-
[a]	6	2	-
[ɪ]	5	-	1
[ɔ]	1	2	-
[æ > eɪ]	3	-	2
[eɪ]	3	1	-
[hɛ̃]	1	-	-
[oʊ]	-	1	-

Nasality

	LKB	CAA	BLW
1-2	fã [^] I v		
3	nẽ ^I n		
5			hã [^] nd ə d
6		m ẽ n	
7-b	twa ^I s		
8			dʒ ẽ nju ə r I
2-5	ẽ ft ə nu ^u n		
3-8	l ẽ s : ã nd I		
4-1-o	kẽ I nt		
3			Mat: ẽ I m
5		h ẽ f ẽ ft ə	
7	d ẽ u n		
5-8	tʃ ẽ I ndʒ I n		
7-1	dr ẽ ^v u θ		
7-a	d ẽ ^v u n		
b	d ẽ ^v u n		
8-2-b			h ẽ [^] I θ
3	m ẽ [^] nt l		
5-c	k ẽ [^] n l I ʒ		
7-b	M ẽ ^d ẽ [^] I ʒ z		
9-3			pl ẽ [^] nd ə
8-b	pi ẽ [^] n ə		
10-1	p ẽ [^] n tr I		
3-b	pl ẽ [^] nd ə r		
12-3-b	h ẽ [^] ə v ɲ ^r		

Nasality

	LKB	CAA	3'75
12-4-a	$h\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}vnt$		$h\tilde{e}_{I}nt$
			$h\tilde{e}_{I}nt$
c	$h\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}vnt$		$\tilde{e}^{\wedge}_{I}nt \sin$
	$h\tilde{æ}z^{\circ}nt$		$hi\tilde{e}_{I}nt$
13-3-b			$\tilde{e}_{I}nt$
14-1-b		$h\tilde{a} \cup s$	
4	$gr\bar{e}^{\wedge}In\partial rI$		
7	$st\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}k$		
15-2	$k\tilde{a}^{\wedge}u \int \varepsilon^{\vee}d$		
8	$p\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}It \int$		$p\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}Ist \int \partial$
9	$k\tilde{a}u^{\vee}pIn$		
17-1	$t \int a^{\wedge}In\partial$		
5	$k\tilde{æ}jIn$		
18-2	$r\tilde{r}nt \int$		
3	$d\tilde{I} \int r\tilde{æ}e$		
19-2-b	$k\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}In$		
4	$f\tilde{a}^{\wedge}nl$		$f\tilde{a}^{\wedge}n\partial l$
20-1	$b\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}skIt^d$		$b\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}skIt$
21-1-c	$\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}ks\partial l$		
b	$dr\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}gd$		
5		$pl\tilde{e} \cup$	
7	$h\tilde{æ}^{\wedge}r\partial$		
22-3	$b\tilde{æ}nt \int I z$		$s \supset b\tilde{æ}nt \int I z$
24-4-b		$b\tilde{æ}to \cup$	
7			$\tilde{æ}m$
25-5			$\tilde{e}_{I}^{\wedge}nt$

Nasality

	LKB	CAA	BFW
26-5	sæ̃mpl	sæ̃mpl	
8-b			gã ^h æ̃nz
27-1-b	pæ̃ɪnt̃	pæ̃ɪnts	
7	ʃræ̃ŋk	sræ̃ŋk	ʃrã ^h ŋk
8	ʃrã ^h ŋk	srã ^h ŋk	
28-7	ã ^h nbrɛθə		
30-4			bræ̃ntɪz
6		bræ̃ɪntʃ	bræ̃ntʃ
7			bræ̃ ^h ntʃ
8	mã ^h ʊn	mæ̃ ^h ʊnz	
31-1	mã ^h ʊ ^t n		mẽ ^h ʊ ^h ?nz
8			læ̃ndɪn
32-7-a			æ̃ftə r
33-5	k ^h ʃã ^h ʊ		
7			kæ̃ ^h ɪf
b			kæ̃ ^h ɪf
8-a			kæ̃ ^h ɪf
34-5-b	ã ^h ʊ ^t		
8	ræ̃ ^h m		ræ̃ ^h m
35-1-b	læ̃ ^h ʃə m	læ̃ ^h m	
36-5			kæ ^h ʔ
6	fã ^h ə lɜ		
37-5-a	kã ^h ʊ		
6	kæ̃ ^h f	kæ̃ ^h f	
38-6	hã ^h ʃrɪs	hã ^h rnɪs	
8-b	fã ^h rnə r		

Locality

	LKB	CAA	DFW
39-4-b	k̃ārt		
7	b̃ā ^I d		
40-6			wā ^h n
7	k̃ō ^I nt		ē ^h _I nt ⁺
41-1			āpt
6-b	gr̃ā ^s		
7-a	bā ^h nl		bā ^h nl
2-a	ā ^I		
43-2	ā ^h _I		
44-4		pō ^h u ⁿ	
45-4	p̃ānke ^h _I ke		
6	p̃ā ^h u ⁿ ds		
46-4	rā ^h in		
47-2	r̃ā ^h ns ^h id		r̃ā ^h _I yk
48-8-a	gl̃ā ^h se		tā ^h ml ^h er
49-1			dr̃ā ^h yk
2	dr̃ā ^h yk		dr̃ā ^h yk
8	θx ^h ke	nō ^h θā ^h yk	
51-2			m ^h l̃ā ^h _I se ^h z
7	ā ^h n		
52-8	hō		
55-4-b	ā ^h _I r ^h is		
56-7	k̃ānə ^h lou ^h p		
57-5			l̃ā ^h _I f ^h in
7-a			dā ^h in

Nasality

	LKB	CAA	BEW
57-7-b	$k^I j \tilde{a} \dot{s} nt$		
58-2	$d \tilde{a}^r r$		
59-6-b	$t \int r^b m \tilde{y} \eta k$		
60-6-a	$m \tilde{a}^1 \theta$		
b	$m \tilde{a}^1 \theta s$		
61-1-b	$gr \tilde{a}^1 s$		$gr \tilde{a}^I s$
62-4	$k \tilde{a} p$		
5	$r \tilde{a}^1 s b \in r \text{ izz}$	$r \tilde{a} s b \in r \text{ izz}$	
64-2			$gr \tilde{a} m \text{ izz}$
3			$j \tilde{a} \eta \text{ anz}$
5			$w \tilde{a} n$
65-5-a	$m \tilde{a} ind$		
69-9			$b \tilde{a}^1 r \text{ stard}$
66-5-a	$k \tilde{I} nfouks$		
b	$k \tilde{I}^1 n$		
6	$t \int \tilde{a}^1 m$	$t \int \tilde{a}^1 m$	
8-a	$str \tilde{e}^r nd \text{ zar}$		
67-6-c	$\text{izz} v \tilde{a}^1 nd \text{ zilist}$		
8	$\tilde{a}^1 nt$		$\tilde{a}^1 I nt$
68-1		$se^1 r \text{ izz}$	
70-3			$m \tilde{a}^1 \text{ izz}$
70-8-a			$h \tilde{a} \text{ izz}$
73-5		$h \tilde{a} nd \text{ izz}$	
8	$d \tilde{a}^1 m$		
74-5	$t \tilde{a} k \text{ izz}$		$n \tilde{a}^1 \text{ izz}$

Nasality

	LKB	CAA	BFW
75-2-b	ẽ ŋ k ʃ ə s		
76-8-a	fẽ ^ˈ I nt	fẽ I nt I d	
78-6	pẽ s		
79-1-a	kẽ ʔ ak I t		
6	mẽ ʔ mps		
81-4	spẽ ʔ ŋ k	spẽ ŋ k	spẽ ŋ k
82-6-b		mẽ j ə n	
c		ẽ ẽ ŋ	ẽ ẽ ŋ
83-1	dẽ n ^t s		
5	lẽ s		
7	hẽ ʔ I s		
85-7	kẽ ^ˈ u nd I	kẽ u nt I ^ˈ	
86-3	hẽ ŋ d	hẽ ŋ	hẽ ŋ d
4		hẽ ŋ	
7	kẽ r la I n ə		
	luz I ẽ ^ˈ n ə	luz I ^ˈ ẽ n ə	luz I ẽ ^ˈ n ə
87-1	æ dlẽ nd ə	æ dlẽ nt ^d ə	
	ẽ ^ˈ ʃ v I l		
2	frẽ n ^t s	frẽ ^I nts	
	pẽ ^ˈ n I m ɔ	pæn I m ɔ	
88-1	b ẽ ə bd I s		
5	mẽ s		mẽ I s
7			sẽ ʔ I m z
90-2			hẽ ʔ I nts
3	h ẽ n I d	hẽ nt I d	hẽ ʔ I nt I d

Nasality

	LKB	CAA	DFW
90-8-a	r æ̃ ʃ ə r s		
91-2-a	w æ̃ ^ I		
3	j ɛ æ̃ m æ̃ ʃ ə n		
92-5	æ̃ I d I r		
94-4-a		r æ̃ ^ I pt	
b	^ n r æ̃ pt	^ n r æ̃ ^ pt	
95-6	s ʃ ^ m ə s ɔ' l t		
7	sw æ̃ ə m		sw ʃ ^ ə m
96-1	dr æ̃ nd	dr æ̃ ^ ʊ nd	
4		kl æ̃ ^ I md	
5		kl æ̃ ^ I m ^ d	
97-5	l æ̃ ^ I k		
6		st æ̃ ^ mp	
98-6	t æ̃ ^ I g		
99-5			t ʃ æ̃ ʃ I n ^ s
100-1		æ̃ kt I d	
100-2	æ̃ ns ə r		æ̃ ^ I ns ə
102-3		r æ̃ ^ m	
103-2		s ʃ ^ m θ I ŋ	s ʃ ^ pm
104-1-a	æ̃ ^ sk		æ̃ ^ I ks
b	æ̃ ^ I sk		æ̃ ^ I kt

Voicing

The principle of voicing unvoiced consonants is quite common in the speech of the three people interviewed. In English there is a tendency for members of the voiceless group to become voiced through a general lack of stress, particularly if the voiceless consonant comes between voiced sounds.²¹ This principle holds true in the speech of the three informants in a number of cases.

All three informants show the greatest amount of voicing on [t]. Often in a final position, the voicing has the value of an off-glide as in it [ɪ t^d]; a few examples are shown, as in not [nɑ^d]. Many examples of full voicing from [t] to [d] are found in the speech of all three, L.K.B. showing more than C.A.A., while C.A.A. shows more than B.F.W. Of the 49 cases of full voicing to [d], L.K.B. shows 34 in a medial position and 15 in a final position; C.A.A. shows 21 in a medial against 8 in a final position; B.F.W. shows 16 medial and 3 in a final position. The voiced [t] in a final position are most often voiced through the close association of the following word in a phrase that begins with a vowel such as white ashes [mɑ^d æ^xɪ z] or get up [gɛ d ʌ p]. In close analysis this may be said to be a medial sound because of the influence of adjacent voiced sounds. The voicing in the form of [t^d] is usually found in a final position in a phrase, or in a word not closely associated with another through sense stress.

[k] to [g] follows [t > d] in order of frequency. Only a few examples are found and these examples follow the same general rule of

²¹J. E. Kenyon, op. cit., pp. 109-110, 145, 232.

Voicing

[t > d] with the exception that only a few examples are shown. The most frequent kind of voicing here is in the form of an off-glide, from [k] to [kʰ] as in biscuits [bɪ skʰɪtʰs]. L.K.B. shows 10 off-glides of this type, while C.A.A. and B. F. W. show 4 each. B.F.W. voices to full [g] in 2 words; C.A.A. shows 1 and L.K.B. shows 3 examples of [k] going to an exponential [ɣ] as in nick name [nɪɣneɪm].

In the word butter, L.K.B. uses the [ɫ], or an effective acoustic equivalent of [ɫ], instead of [t].

Other examples of voicing are as follows:

	<u>L.K.B.</u>	<u>C.A.A.</u>	<u>B.F.W.</u>
[p > b] as in <u>chipmunk</u> [tʃɪpʰmʌŋk]	1		
[p > pʰ] as in <u>up</u> [ʌpʰ]	3	2	1
[mʷ] as in <u>whip</u> [mʷɪp]	1		
[m > w] as in <u>wharf</u> [wɔɹf]	1		
[s > sʰ] as in <u>disappointed</u> [dɪsʰəntɪndɪd]		1	
[s > z] as in <u>next</u> [nɛkz]	1		

Voicing does not occur in initial positions with the exception of L.K.B.'s pronunciation of courting [kʰoutɪŋ], and her pronunciation of wharf [wɔɹf]. However, as a matter of interest, it might be added that such pronunciations as [dəneɪdə] for tomato were heard from other inhabitants of Haynesville.

Voicing

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-5	θ r d I		θ r d ^d I
	f ɔ r d I		f ɔ r d ^d I
	s ɛ v ɔ n d I		
1-7-b	ɛ d	ɛ t ^d	
3-3		s ʌ n ʌ p	d ɛ l s ^{t d}
3-7	j ɛ s t ^d r d ɔ I		
4-3	I t ^d		
5			θ r d I m I n I d z
6		k w ɔ d ɔ t I l	
7-b		a u ^d	
5-4	p ɔ r d I		p ɔ ^r r d
6			s m o ʊ ʌ k ^ʔ I
7-2	g ɛ d I n		g ɛ d I n
8-5-a			b ɛ g s t I ^k k ^ʔ
7-b	M a ^d ɛ ^ʌ I z		
9-7	ɛ t ^d I k		
10-1			k l ɔ ^z I t ^d
11-1		ɲ ʌ ^d	
12-4-a		n a t ^d	
o		n a t ^d	
6	I t ^d	I ^d	
	I t ^d	I ^d	
13-7-b		n a t ^d	
16-2	p I k ^ʔ I t	p I k ^ʔ I t ^d	
17-2	b ʌ k ^ʔ I t ^d	b ʌ k ^ʔ I t ^t	

Voicing

	LKB	CAA	BFW
17-3		b 1 g I ^d	
7	k ɛ d l ₁	k ɛ d l ₁	
19-5-a	ɲ ^u I p		
20-1	b ɛ ^ɪ sk I t ^d	b ɛ ^ɪ sk I ^d	
5		d ʒ u s ^z h a r p	
23-1		b ʌ k I t ^d	
3	M ɛ d r ɔ k		
25-3	a ^ɛ m n a d	s ^ɪ m n a ^ɔ d	
	h i z n a d		
	ʃ e I a r n t		
5		e I n d a ^ɛ	
26-6		p ɔ ^ɪ r t ^d I	
7		p ɔ ^ɪ r d I r	p ɔ ^ɪ t ^d I s t
27-3	f I t		f I t ^d
4-b		g a d ^d m i	
28-1	d r ɛ s ʌ p ^b		
3-a	b r e I s l I d	b r e I s l I t ^d	b r e I s l I t ^d s
4		l o ^ʊ k w ɔ d r d	
29-2	p ɛ l I t ^d	p ɛ ^ɪ l I t ^d	
7	b l ɛ ^ʒ b a ^ɔ o ^u		
31-3	w ɔ ^ɪ r f		
31-4	w a d ɔ r f ɔ l	w ɔ d r f ɔ l z	
5			k a n k r i t ^d
32-2-a	ɛ ^d h o ^u m	ɛ ^d h o u m	
b	ɛ ^t		
4	n ɛ k z t ɔ		

Voicing

	LKB	CAA	BFW
32-6		mɛ d ə m	mɛ d ʌ p
33-3	bɪ ^d n	bɪ ^t d n	bɪ d
34-5-b		a ^u d t ə bɛ ^d	
36-1		kæ ⁱ st ə re ⁱ t ^d	
5	kæ ⁱ d l		
7	sɛ dɪ ŋ hɪ ³ n		
38-1-a	gɛ d ʌ p		gɪ d ʌ p
b	gɛ ^d ʌ p		
40-7-b		ɛ ^a nɪ ə d ɔ ^l	
41-2		æ ^ə p t ^d ə z n a ^d	
42-6-b	ɪ t ^d		
43-7-b	Mæ ^d ɔ l		Mæ ⁱ d ɔ l
44-2-b	lɪ t ^d		
3	le ⁱ t ^d brɛ d	le ⁱ t ^d brɛ ^d	
4	bɪ sk ^ʒ ɪ t	bɪ ⁱ skɪ t ^d	
5	bɪ sk ^ʒ ɪ t ^d s	bɪ ⁱ skɪ t ^d	bɪ sk ^ʒ ɪ t s
45-2		swɪ t ^d r oʊ l z	
46-2		p oʊ t ʃ t ^d	
4-b	bɛ ⁱ k ^ʒ ə n		
47-1		prɛ ⁱ s mɪ t ^d	
48-5		e ⁱ d	
6	i ^d ɪ n	ɪ t ^d n	
8-a		wɔ ⁱ d r	wɔ d ə
49-4-a	bɪ sɪ dɪ d	sɪ t ^d	

Voicing

	LKB	CAA	BTW
49-4-b		sɪt ^d	
5	sɪdɪŋ	sɪt ^d ɪŋ	
6	sæ't ^d	sæ ^ɛ t ^d	
51-3			mɛɪp ^b əl sɔp
52-4-a		ʃæd tri ⁱ	
b	bæ ^ɪ k ^ʔ ʃæər		
53-7	ʃæd ounz		ʃæ ^ʌ ɛ ^d ounz
55-4-a		tə meɪdəz	pə meɪdəz
b		pə t ^d ɛɪdəz	a: ^ɪ rʃ teɪdə
c		swɪ ^t p ^b teɪdəz	teɪdə ^r z
6-a			lɪdl i ^v ɔnz
56-1-a	bʌlə bi ^v nz	bʌt ^d r bi ^ɪ nz	bɪdər bi ⁱ nz
57-3		swa ^ʌ lə rɪt ^d	
58-7	ɪt ^d		ɪt ^d
59-1-b	hu ^v d æ ^v əl	hu ^ʌ d æ ^l	
6-b	tʃɪ ^b m ʃɪŋk		
60-2-b	lɪdl frɔ'gz	lɪdl fræg	
5-a	tʃdl	tʃt ^d l	
7-b	məskɪdə	məskɪdə hɔ ^o k	
c		hɔrnɪ ^t d	
8-b		ʃɛlə dʒæ ^ʔ kɪt ^d	
64-7-b	nɪ ^ʔ neɪm	rɛ ^d neɪm	
66-7			bɪdn ₁
67-6-b		dʒæ ^ʔ kɪlɛg	
c		sɔkɪt ^d reɪd ₁	
70-1	dærk ^ʔ ɪ		

Voicing

	LKB	CAA	BFW
70-6	dʒʌ st ə mɪnɪ ^d	dʒʌ st ə mɪnɪt ^d	
74-7	sɛt ^d		
75-2-a			hɛt ^d ʌp
8	wɛ ^d hɪn	ə wɛt hɛ ⁿ	wɛt ^d hɪə n
4	ɪ ^ʔ sɛɪt ^d ɪd		
6	fɛgd, əʊt ^d		
76-2	sʌm ^ˈ ɪəd bɛdr ₁	bɛd ə	gɪtn sʌm bɛdr ₁
6	kɔd koul		
77-1-a		tɔɪk ^ʔ ən	
b	tʊk ^ʔ		
6	swɛdɪd	swɛdɪd	swɛdɪd
7-b	wəd ər	wɔt ^d ər	wɑ ^d r ₁
78-6	pɛsɔ ə wɛɪ ^ˈ		
	kɪd ^ʔ ə bʌk ^ʔ ɪt		
80-1	ə pɪnd ə seɪd ə s		pɪnd ə se;d ə s
81-6	k ^ʔ ɔrt ^ˈ ɪŋ hɪ		
82-6-c			wɛɪt ^d ər
7			fɹalɪk ^ʔ
83-1			pɑ ^t ɪ ^d
84-6	θɪɪdər	θɪɪt ^d ər	
7	həspɪdl ₁	həspɪt ^d l ₁	
85-4-a	kɛdɪ kɔ ^ʔ rnə	kɛdɪ kɔ ^ʔ nə d	kɛdɪ kɔ ^ʔ nə d
b	kɛdɪ kɔ ^ʔ rnə	kɛdɪ kɔ ^ʔ nərd	
5		stri ^d kɑ ⁺ +	
6		tə gɛt ^d ɔf	

Voicing

	LXB	CAA	BFW
85-7	kæ ^v ndɪ sit ^d		
86-5			mæ s ə tjuːzɪ dʒ
87-1			bɔt ^d ɪ mou
1	ɛdlændə	ɛdlænt ^d ə	
1	sɪnsənædə	sɪnsənænt ^d ə	sɪnsənænt ^d ə
88-5	nad		
89-2-a	b ^ɪ judɪ'fəɪ	bjudɪfəɪ	b ^ɪ jut ^d fəɪ
90-6		mæɪt ^d ɪ	
91-4		ræt ^d smɑrt	
5	lɪdl ₁	lɪdl ₁	
92-1-a		dɔg bæɪd ɪt ^d	
93-p	dount mɪntʃənɪt ^d		
94-1			rɛgn ₁
3	ʃap ^b ɪn		
96-6		skrut ^d	
98-1-b	ʌp ^b	dis ^z əŋdɪndɪd mɪ	
2	to ^u dɪd	to ^u dɪd	
3	dɒntʃu tʌt ^ɪ ɪt ^d		
4	fɪk ^z ɪt ^d		
99-2	kɔ ^u t ^d		
8		ɡɛt ^d rɪd əv	
100-6	tʃæɪd		
7-b	ro ^u t ^d		
101-3	ɡadɪn trʌbl ₁		
4	tædl ₁	rɪpɪt ^d ɪt	

Voting

BPW

CAA

LKB

101-5	toed toed	toed toed
102-8-a	toed toed	toed toed
104-2-a	toed toed	toed toed
9	toed toed	toed toed

Unvoicing

Unvoicing is the result of discontinuing the vibrations of the vocal bands. Few cases of this are listed in the speech of any of the informants. Unvoicing is not so characteristic of their speech as voicing. L.K.B. shows 3 examples: [s a b^h] sob has a distinct voiceless value in the second element of [b]. Stronger [strɔŋkəɾ] shows an unvoiced [g] sound; moths [mɑ̃^hθs] follows no set rule of pronunciation since either [t s] or [ð s] is a good pronunciation and practice wavers between them in different localities. Both pronunciations are found in Haynesville. C.A.A. and B.F.W. show no examples of unvoicing.

Unvoicing

LKB

7-2	strɔŋkəɾ
51-6-b	s a b ^h
60-6-b	mɑ̃ ^h θs

Unrounding

In Modern American English, only the back vowels are rounded. Phonetic unrounding is caused from the physical act of unrounding the lips while pronouncing a back vowel. "It customarily appears as an error, apparently resulting from a languid manner, as if the muscles lacked tonus."²² The informants use this sub-standard pronunciation in a few instances and a list follows on the next page. C.A.A. shows 13 examples of unrounding, L.F.B. 12, and B.F.W. 9. The unrounding listed occurs on [u, ʊ, o]. There are many pronunciations in the records giving the value of [u⁺, ʊ⁺, o⁺] that are not listed here; this fact is mentioned to show that there is a tendency to unround, which is in keeping with the tendency toward laziness in pronunciation. In the speech of L.F.B., the [u] and [ʊ] show more unrounding than the other sounds--blew becomes [blɛ] and good becomes [gɔ̃d]. C.A.A. shows a greater degree of unrounding on [ʊ]. Should is pronounced [ʃɛd] and mouth as [maɛθ]. Occasionally she uses the [ɛ], giving either a full or an exponential value. [ɛ] is used one time in good. B.F.W.'s unrounding is confined almost entirely to the [o] or [oʊ]. His pronunciation of no and home becomes [nɛ] and [heʊ̃m] or [hɛ̃w̃m]. He also shows one example of [ɔ̃] in the word good [gɔ̃d].

²²G. A. Gray and C. M. Wise, Bases of Speech, p. 397.

Unrounding

	LKB	CAA	DFW
2-4		gɔd mɔrnɛŋ	
6			gɔd:ɛn
6-8	blɪtɪ		
14-1-b	hæʃtɪs		
29-8	lɛʊm		
32-2-a	hoʊtɪn		hɛʊ^m
34-6-a		hɔrʃtɪʔs	
49-8-a	nɛ		
54-8	stɛʊn		
57-7-a	dʒɪʊʔ	dʒɪtɪ	
58-1		ʃtɪd	
4		wɔʊtɪt	
6	wɪʔɪ	,	
59-1-a	skruʔtɪ		ɛʊʔl
60-8		tɔʊd	
61-4		rɪʔtɪʔs	
63-2			θɪʊʔl
64-5		oʊʔwɪd	
65-7		groʊd	
8		groʊn	
66-5-b			nɔ
70-3-d		bɔʊn	
71-8-b		mæʊʔ	
74-2			θɪʊnɪzɪ
90-8-a	gɔʊd		

Unrounding

	LKB	CAA	BFW
92-3	g r d		
93-2	g r d		
97-4			g e u
7			h e u m
103-9			s e
104-3		dr ^u u	

Substituting One Sound For Another (Consonants Only)

All three informants use substitutions in certain words, some of which can be explained by the linguistic principles of analogy or assimilation, while others are perhaps the result of bad speech habits generally.

In the word butter, L.K.B. uses the [ɫ] instead of [t]. This is the result of voicing unvoiced consonants. When [t] comes between two voiced sounds it assumes the quality of its voiced equivalent [d]. The [d] is very light and in turn goes to [ɫ], or an effective acoustic equivalent of [ɫ].

In words like miss you and this year, the [s] sound, when followed by a palatal [j], becomes [ʃ] through assimilation. This likeness to the following sound is only partial; therefore, it could be called partial assimilation. This is not considered an error because pronunciations like [mɪs ju] and [ðɪs jɪə] are considered pedantic.

In B.F.W.'s dialectal pronunciation of seven and eleven [b] is substituted for [v] and [m] for [n] which is perhaps the result of assimilation. Whether the [v > b] or [n > m] is the first step in the assimilation is a question.

The substitution of [s] for [ʃ] in shrink, shrank, shrunk by informants C.A.A. and B.F.W. can possibly be explained as an assimilation. The difficult sound of [ʃ] before [r] is simplified to [s] through anticipation of the formation of [r]. The word shrivel [swɪvəl] may be confused with swivel and a [w] sound substituted for [r].

The voiced alveolopalatal affricate [dʒ] in just, goes to voiced, tongue-front, palatal, semivowel [j] in the speech of L.K.B. and B.F.W.

Substituting One Sound For Another (Consonants Only)

This is a sporadic appearance for L.K.B; B.F.W. uses this sound more often.

In college [k(ɔlɪtʃ)] B.F.W. unvoices [dʒ] to [tʃ].

L.K.B. and C.A.A. simplify [tʃ] to [t] in furniture [fɜnɪtʃ(ɪ)]:

Other substitutions are listed on the following page.

Substituting One Sound For Another (Consonants Only)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-2			s ɛ bm
3			l ɛ bm
4			s ɛ bm
5			s ɛ bmt
6	f I ə f ⁺	f I ə ft	
2-1			tʃ uz d I
4-8	ʃ I ʃ i r		
	tʃ ɛ I ndʒ I n	tʃ ɛ I ndʒ I n	
9-3	f r n I t ə r	f r n I t ə	
18-2	r I ntʃ		r I ntʃ I z
26-8-b			s r I ʒ k
27-7		s r ʒ ɪ ʒ k	s r ʒ ɪ ʒ k
8		s r ʒ ɪ ʒ k	s r ʒ ɪ ʒ k
29-8			loun
37-3-a	g I bl I t s		
43-8		tʃ ɪ ʒ r z	
52-4-b		s u ʌ tʃ a I nd ɪ	
54-8-c		s w I v ə l	s w I v I l I n
56-1-a	b ʌ I ə		
60-1-b	dʒ tʃ stʃ r z		dʒ I stʃ ɪ z
65-8			ʃ ɛ I s I l ʌ I k
83-8			k ʌ l I tʃ
87-7	ʃ ɛ s I ou ɛ		
98-8	d ɒ ntʃ u	d ɒ ʌ ntʃ ɪ	
	r ɛ k ə t n ɛ I z	r ɛ k ə n ɛ I z	r ɛ k ə n ɛ I z
5	m I ʃ u		m I ʃ ə

Substituting [n] for Final [ŋ]

Substituting [n] for [ŋ] is consistent throughout with all three informants. Occasionally an [ŋ] is pronounced when the speaker is trying to be very careful of his pronunciation, but final [ŋ] is so rare it could be called almost a hyperurbanism.

The [ŋ] problem is an interesting one and comment may be made on the medial [ŋ] at this point. In the speech of the three informants the sound [n] is the usual one before [k] and [g] instead of substituting [ŋ]. This is probably the influence of Early Modern English for at that time [ŋ] occurred only before k or g. Before that time the letters ng were pronounced [ŋg]. In Early Modern English, final g began to be omitted in pronunciation, first from the group ng, first from unaccented syllables and later in all final positions. However, analogy and phonetic tendency are in conflict as to the pronunciation of some words, consequently we have two pronunciations of the same spelling in the medial syllable of a word. According to Dr. J. S. Kenyon, "when analogy interferes with phonetic tendency, neither completely wins. The phonetic law---wins in [lɪŋgɪ], [sɪŋgɪ]; but analogy wins in [lɪŋɪŋ] [kɪŋɪl]."²³

According to Wyld, Kenyon says: "[ɪn] is still common among the higher classes in Southern England. In America it appears to be more common among the South than in the North and East.... It is a good illustration of the ignorant "muddling through" by which forms and usages regularly become established in standard use."²⁴ It is not probable that [ɪn] will be standardized in any form of American speech

²³J. S. Kenyon op. cit., p. 148.

²⁴Ibid., pp. 148-149.

Substituting [n] for Final [ŋ]

in a final position.

These data show that [ŋ] is dropped in the present participial of the verb, and in two-syllable nouns such as evening. The [ŋ] is regularly pronounced in the final position in words of one syllable, such as bring, spring, and song.

Substituting [n] for Final [ŋ]

	LKB	CAA	BEW
2-5			mɔ'nɪn
2-7	ivɪn		ivnɪn
5-2	gouɪn		
7			klæ:ɪn
8	tʃēɪndʒɪn	tʃeɪndʒɪn	
6-5-a	drɪslɪn	drɪslɪn	drɪslɪn
b	sprɛ'ɲklɪn		
8			bʌnɪn
7-2	gɛdɪn		gɛdɪn
3		gɪvɪn weɪ	le:ɪn
3-b		nʌt blɔʊɪn	ɔ le:ɪn dæʊʊ
4			mɔnɪn
9-4			slɪpɪn
10-5		wajɪn n ʌrɪn	wafɪn n ʌnɪn
13-4	tɔ'kɪn	tɔkɪn	tɔkɪn
	tɔ'kɪn	tɔkɪn	tɔkɪn
	tɔkɪn	tɔkɪn	tɔkɪn
	tɔkɪn	tɔkɪn	tɔkɪn
5	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn
	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn
	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn
14-3-b	kɪpɪn		
17-6	fræ'ɪn pæ'ɪn		fræɪn pæn
21-4-a	hɔ'ɪn		hɔɪn

Substituting [n] for Final [ŋ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
21-4-b			drægɪn
22-8-b			sisɔʰɪn
24-6-a	goʷɪn	goun	goʷuʷɪn
		goun	goʷuɪn
		goun	goʷuʷɪn
7		goun	goʷuʷɪn
26-1		gouɪn	goʷɪn
30-1-a	dreʷɪnɪn		
31-3		lændɪn	lændɪn
34-2			gældrɪn
7		pitɪn	
36-3			loʷɪn
7		sɛtɪn	sɛtɪn
37-4	fidɪn	fiʰdɪn	fidɪn
41-6-a			kʌtɪn
45-4-b			mɪdɪlɪn
49-5	sɪdɪn	sɪtʰɪn	sɛtɪn
51-4-b		swɪnɪn	
54-8-c			swɪvʰlɪn
56-4	roʰuʰstɪnɪərs		
57-5	sɪŋɪn ʰn læfɪn sɪŋɪn ʰn læfɪn		sɛŋɪn ʰn læfɪn
6		bɪhoʷɪldɪn	bəhouʷdɪn
60-7-a		laɪtɪn bʌʰg	laɪtɪn bʌgʰ
66-6		ʌpɪn	
73-2-a		goʷɪn	

Substituting [n] for Final [ŋ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
78-4			ɔ'kə d θɛ'ɪ n
79-1-b			bɛ: n
79-2		grɪvɪ n	mo'ɔ'ɪ nɪ n
80-3			pɪ'jukɪ n
81-4			ɡounə spɛ̃ŋ k
6		ɡoʊɪ n	spɑ: kɪ n
9	kɪ sɪ n		kɪ sɪ n
82-5			sɔ'neɪ dɪ n
94-3	ʃɔ pɛɪ n	treɪ dɪ n	treɪ dɪ n
95-4	ko'ʊ stɪ n		sla:ɪ dɪ n
5			bɛɪ lɪ sla:ɪ dɪ n
96-2			krɔ'v lɪ n
98-b			teɪ kɪ n
99-3	weɪ stɪ n	pɪ dlɪ n	pɛɪ dlɪ n
100-6			tɔ'kɪ n
101-2-a			fɪ ksɪ n
103-1	nʌ θɪ n		n a θɪ n
2	sɪ m θɪ n		sɪ m

[ŋ] Not Final, and [ŋ] in One Syllable Words

	LKB	CAA	BFW
11-2	ræ ŋ		
13-3	θɪ ŋ kɪ n	θɪ ŋ kɪ n	
7			

[ŋ] Not Final, and [ŋ] in One Syllable Words

	LKB	CAA	BFW
20-8-a	tʌŋ	tʌŋ	tʌŋ
21-2	sɪŋltri	sɪŋgəl trɪ	swɪŋgəl trɪ
26-8-b	rɛŋk		
27-7	rɛŋk	srɛŋk	srɛŋk
8	rɛŋk	srɛŋk	srɛŋk
44-7-8-b			sɪŋkəz
47-2			rɛŋk
49-1	drɛŋk	drɛŋk	drɛŋk
2	drɛŋk	drɛŋk	drɛŋk
3		drɛŋks	
8		drɛŋk	
54-3	klɪŋ		
55-5			ɛŋən
6-a			ɪŋən
56-1-b	strɪŋ	strɪŋ	
57-5	sɪŋɪn	sɪŋɪn	sɛŋɪn
59-2	skʌŋk		
60-2-b			sprɛŋ
64-3			jɛŋən
68-2	ʌŋkl	ʌŋkl	ʌŋk
	ʌŋkl	ʌŋkl	ʌŋk
73-1			strɪŋ
75-2-b	ʃɛŋs	ʃɛŋks	ʃɛŋs
81-4	spɛŋk	spɛŋk	spɛŋk
82-8		gɛŋ	gɛŋ

[ŋ] Not Final, and [ŋ] in One Syllable Words

	LKB	CAA	BFW
86-5	hæ̃ŋ d	h^ ŋ	hæ̃ŋ d
4	h ɪ ŋ	h ɿ ŋ	h^ ŋ
5	iŋlən	iŋlən	ɛŋlən
87-1	w a ⁱ fɪŋ tən	w a ^ʌ fɪ ^ʌ ŋ tən	w aɪfɪŋ tən
89-8-b		əɔŋ	
90-8-a	h^ ŋgrɪ	h^ ŋgrɪ	hɔŋ grɪ
96-6			h^ ŋkəɾɪn
98-5	brɪ ŋ	brɪ ^ɛ ŋ	
103-8	θɪŋ k	θɪ ^ʌ ŋ k	θɛ ŋ k

Addition of Syllables and Sounds

Such pronunciations as [kə lɪ f s] for cliffs, and [kæ stə reɪ t] for castrate are hyperurbanisms resulting from too much of an effort to speak correctly. Additions of this kind are found in the speech of all three informants. The addition of [ə] before a verb is a common error, not only of these three speakers, but of most careless speakers generally. All three informants use such phrases as [ə læ f t n] for laughing, and [ðɪ s ə weɪ n] for this way.

L.K.B. uses an [l] in calming; B.F.W. says [t ɪ ml ɪ] for chimney. His use of the [l] in this word may be the result of the similarity of the mouth positions for the [l] and [n] sounds. This pronunciation is dialectal and is not considered good usage.

Addition of Syllables and Sounds

	LKB	CAA	BFW
17-1			jɛθ n wæə
24-7		ɛmaɪ ə goʊn	ɑɪm ə goʊɪ n
31-1		maʊtɪ ɪ	
31-2		kəɪfʰɪs	
36-1	kɛstəreɪt	kɛɪstəreɪt ^d	
52-5	ʃɪs ə weɪ	ʃɪs ə weɪ ^r	ʃɪ z ə weɪ ^ʌ
56-8			mʌʃɪru:mz
57-5	sɪŋɪn ɛn ə lɛ ^e fɪn ɛn ə lɛ ^ɛ fɪn		
60-7-a			hɔrnɪnts
61-5		ɛləm	ɛləm
66-8-b	kɔrəl		
70-8-a	lʊkə hɪjɪr		lʌk ə hjɛə
84-2	pou ^v stə ɔ'fɪs		
96-1			dra ^ʌ u ^v ndɪd

Exorescent [1]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
7-3-a	ka'mɪŋ dɛ ^v ʊ n		
b	ka'mɪŋ dɛ ^v ʊ n		

Excrecent [h]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
12-4-a	-	-	hēɪn ^t hēɪnt
27-1-c	-	-	ou ^v ə hɔlz
42-6	-	-	hɪts
69-5	-	-	^h aɪ ^ə tɛljənz

The "old-fashioned" or dialectal pronunciation of [hɪt] for it and the use of obtrusive [h] in similar positions is found only in the speech of the oldest informant.

In discussing the [h] sound in such words as heir, host, herd, Dr. Tenyon says, "These words and many others spelt with initial h were taken into English from Old French, chiefly during the 13th and 14th centuries. The Latin originals of the French words had sounded the initial h, but in OF the sound had disappeared. In OF, however, and also after the words were adopted into English, the silent H was often written in imitation of the original Latin spelling. Therefore, when initial h is now sounded in any of these words, it has been restored through the influence of the spelling.

"In the pronoun it, which is nearly always unstressed, and in 'em, which always is so, the h has been permanently lost, even when it is occasionally stressed. In earlier English, however, and in present dialect, hit [hɪt], is often found."²⁵

B.F.W. uses the dialectal word hain't [hēɪnt]. The intrusive [h]

²⁵Ibid., pp. 139-40.

Excrescent [h]

sound in overalls is probably explained by folk etymology, because of the process of "hauling" the garment on. Another intrusive [h] sound is found in the pronunciation of Italians [^haɪˈtæljənz].

Omitting Final [d]

B.F.W. omits final [d] more often than the other two informants. L.K.B. is second, having almost as many examples; C.A.A. shows a few examples. [d] in the final position of and is omitted from consideration. In its unaccented position and goes to [→n] or [n], which presents a different problem, not discussed in this chapter. Friend, grand, etc., are typical words from which the [d] is omitted.

Omitting Final [d]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-6	sɛkən	sɛkən	sɛgən
10-4	bɪhaɪn	bəhaɪn	
16-4	bɑ'ə b wa'ə	barb war	bab waə
23-4	graɪn sto'u'n		graɪn stoun
41-6-a			sɛkən
42-4-b			
46-4	rāɪn		
51-5	sɔlt ən pɛpər		
7			o'u'l
57-6	si'ɪn ən ə lɛ'fɪn	si'ɪn ən ə lɛ'fɪn	
59-6-b		græ'u'n	gra:'u'n skwɜ'ɪ
63-1			o'u'l
64-1	græ'n pɔ'w	græn pɔ'	græ'm pɔ
2	græ'n pɔ'w		græ'm pɔ
65-5-a			mə;ɪn
66-6			frɛɪn
70-3-c			ou'l
74-4-a	dɪdn̩ jus tə	jus tə	dɪdn̩ jus tə
b			jus tə bi
76-6	kɔd kou'l		tʊ'k kou'l
78-2-a	ɪnfleɪnd wun		bæd wu:m
81-8	gɪlfrɪn		
86-2	lɔɪn ɔ'dər		lɔ: ɪn ɔ'də
90-1		oul skrɛ'tʃ	
4	kə'ɪn ə		
96-4			klɪ:m ə tri

Final [t]

All three informants drop final [t] an almost equal number of times. All three omit [t] in yeast, just, best, etc.

	LEB	CAA	BFW
1-6			fʌ ^r s
16-6			pous
26-7			pʊ ^r tɪs
26-8-b	bɛs		bɛs
42-7			wʌdn m ^ɛ i
43-5	fɑr ^r ɪs		
46-2			swɪpɑ: [?]
7	jɪs	i ⁱ s	ɪs k ^ɛ e ^ɪ k
47-4		drɪ ^ə p	drɪ ^ɪ n
50-4			drɪ ^ɪ dʒɛs
51-5		sɔ ^l n pɛ ^ɪ pr	sɔ ^l ɪ pɛpə ^r
55-4-c	swɪ	swɪ	
56-4		rou s nɛ ^ə rɪ	rou s nɪɛ ^ə z
57-8			a ^ɪ l ^ɪ d ^ɪ n wrk
64-5		o ^ʊ θ ^ə ɛl ^ə dɪs	
5			o ^ʊ lɛs w ^ɪ n
66-7		bɪtnɛs	
70-4-b	ɔlmous		
74-4-a	dɪdn ^ɪ		dɪd ^ɪ
82-6-b	bɛs mɛ ^ɪ jɪn	bɛs mɛ ^ɪ jən	
85-5	stri kər	stri kə ^r	
87-7	ʃɛ ^ə s:ou ^t	dʒ ^ʌ s:o ^ʊ	dʒɛs:o ^ʊ ʌ ^ʃ ə
89-1	bɛ ^ə bɪtɪs		bɛ ^ə ptɪs

Final [t]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
94-7-b		ko's	
95-4		koru's	
97-2			drɛə mp
100-3-b	doʊn rɪmɪnbər		
100-2-a	I kspɛk		

Clusters and Other Finals

Certain members of the final consonant clusters are dropped one hundred percent of the time. L.K.B. and C.A.A. say [goust] for ghosts; C.A.A. and B.F.W. say [sɪks] for sixth; for stovewood, L.K.B. says [stowʊd].

	LKB	CAA	BFW
1-6		ʔə sɪks mæn	fɪf sɪks
8-5-b	stoʊ wʊd		
16-6			pous
35-7-b	tʰv sk (pl.)	tʰv sk	
60-8-a	wɔʰ sp	wɔʰ sp	(wɔʰ stɪ z)
61-1-a	loʰ uk ə s	loʰ k ə s	louk ə sɪ z
66-7			bidn ,
90-2	goʰ uʰ st	goʰ st	
104-1-b	ʔʰɪ sk	ʔ sk	

Omission of Syllables or Sounds (Not Including Final Consonants)

The problem of omission is a common one in the speech of all three speakers. B.F.W. shows a strong tendency in this direction, particularly in words having an [rɪ] syllable such as very [vɛ rɪ]. In most cases the [rɪ] syllable is omitted altogether. His diction is noticeably poorer than the other two subjects; L.K.B. is second, while C.A.A. shows a slight improvement over the other two in avoiding omission.

L.K.B. pronounces twenty and plenty as [twɪnɪ] and [plɪnɪ], leaving out the [t] when preceded by the nasal [n]. All three omit the [d] in bundle, making it [bʌnɪ]. Through the principle of agglutination without becomes [tʰaʊt] and go on becomes [gwɔn] in the speech of B.F.W. You, in its plural form, is you all [jɔl] in the ordinary conversation of all three speakers. When C.A.A. is on guard, she says you.

Omission of Syllables or Sounds (Not Final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
125	lɛ'və n		
4	twɪ nɪ		
	twɪ nɪ		
5-8			væ ^ɛ bæ d
8-1			pɪ ^ɪ tʃə z
5-b	sto' wʊ d		
25-8-c	plɪ nɪ		
28-7			ʌ mə rɛ lə z
32-3-a			ʃəʊ ^v t mɪ ə k
38-1-b			ɡwɔː n
40-3			bæk ə rds
41-3-a			fɪ z
7	bʌ ^ɪ nɪ	bʌ nɪ z	bʌ ^ɪ nɪ
42-7			wʌ d n mɛ i
43-6	ʃɔ l		
50-7	vɛ dʒ tɪ blz	vɛ ^ɪ dʒ tə b ə lz	
8		vɛ ^ɪ dʒ tə b ə l	
51-6			sɔ' n pɛ p ə
6-a			ɡɪ nɪ
55-4-b			təɪ d ə
c			təɪ d ə ^v z
56-7	kæ n ə ləʊ p		
60-5-b	tɹ'pɪ n		tɹɪ pɪ n z
62-1			tʃɛ n tɹɪ
8			strɔ b æ l z

Omission of Syllables or Sounds (Not Final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
62-5			rɛ z bɛ::z
63-8			pɛ::nts
64-4-a	bɛ^ bɪ kɛdʒ		
66-4		gɛ^ rdinz	gɛ rdin
67-3			dɛ nl
68-1			sɛ:ɪ
3		dʒɛ^ nrl	dʒɪ nl
5			kɛ pm
8			sɛ kɛ tɛ::
68-4-a			ə mɛ:kɪ n
73-2-b			frɪ^ nlɪ
74-6	kɛ lɪ s		
75-1	sɪnstɪv		
79-1-b	fjʊnrə l		bɛ::n
3	vɛr wɛə l		vɛ:: wɛə l
7		dɪpθɪrɪ^	dɪpθi::
80-1			pɪ ndə sɛd ə s
82-1			mɛ::
6-a			mɛ::d
84-1		lɛɪ bɛ rɪ	lɛbɛ rɪ
85-5			kɛ::^ dʒɪ z
7			kɛ::^ ʊ^ nɪ sit
8	gɛ^ v mɪ nt	gɛ^ v ər mɪ nt	gɛ v ər mɪ nt
86-6	və dʒɪ njə	və dʒɪ njə	və dʒɪ njɪ

Omission of Syllables or Sounds (Not Final)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
86-8	mɛ^rlən		mæ:lən
7	kʔrlaɪnə	kɪləɪnə	kəlaɪ' nə
		kɪləɪnə	kɪləɪ' nə
	luzɪʔ' nə	luzɪ'ʔ nə	luzɪʔ' nə
			flɑ:dɪ
8	kɛlɪfɔrnjə	kɛləfɔrnjɪ	kɛlɪfɔnɪ
87-2		a:lən	a:lən
90-3	hɔ̃nɪd		
7	vɛɾ		
97-7		kæ: ^	

Omitting [l]

The [l] is habitually omitted by all three speakers in the self, help, twelve group of words; these words become [sɛf], [hɛp], [twɛv]. L.K.B. omits the [l] in Baltimore [bɔʔtɪmoʊr] and skillful [skɪəfəl]. B.F.W. omits the [l] in Baltimore, civil, uncle, William, and beholdin, thus pronouncing them [bɔʔtɪmoʊ], [sɪvəl], [ʌŋkə wɪjam] and [bəhouʔdɪn].

A common omission in the speech of all three is that [ɪ] or [ɛ] syllables in such words as general, eleven, terrapin, Caroline, etc.

	LKB	CAA	BEW
1-8	twɛəv	twɛəv	twɛəv
32-3-a	mɪək	mɪʔək	ʃəuʔt mɪək
b	mɪʔək	mɪək	gəd mɪək
44-1	ʃɪnsɛəvz	ʃɛʊmsɛʊvz	ʃɛrounsɛəf
2-a	hɪm sɛəf	hɪm sɛʊf	hɪʔz sɛʔf
49-7-b	hɛəp məsɛəf		
54-8-a			wɔnʌt
57-6			bəhouʔdɪn
68-2			ʌŋkə wɪjam
73-5	skɪəfəl		
86-1			sɪvəl wɔʔt
87-1	bɔʔtɪmoʊr		bɔʔtɪmoʊ

Shifting The Accent

The principle of mispronouncing a word through shifting the accent from the second to the first syllable, makes itself felt in certain types of words. Only three examples per informant are listed, which in spite of the low number, is a rather high percentage by virtue of the fact that so few words of this class are found in the questionnaire. The pronunciation of digest [daɪ dʒɛst] that L.K.B. and B.F.W. use is correct when the word is used as a noun, but in this particular case it is used in its verbal form. C.A.A. shifts the accent to the first syllable of shallots [ʃɛlɔts]. All three shift the accent to the first syllable in the word hotel. C.A.A. and B.F.W. accent the first syllable of Italians.

This type of error is common in two syllable words, and in three syllable words if derived from a two syllable word of the same type. For example, the word insure is often pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, consequently insurance often follows the same rule.

		LKB	CAA	BFW
9-8-b	piano	'piæ'nɔ		
50-4	digest	'daɪ, dʒɛst (v.)	-	'daɪ dʒɛs
55-6-a	shallots	-	ʃɛlɔts	-
69-5	Italians	-	'aɪtæljənz	'aɪtæljənz
84-4	hotel	'hoʊtɛl	'hoʊtɛl	'hoʊtɛlz

Weak Endings

In the pronunciation of days of the week the final [ə] or [eɪ] is regularly reduced to [ɪ]²⁶ in the speech of all three speakers. Thus, Sunday becomes [s^ndɪ]. B.F.W. follows this example in his pronunciation of yesterday; L.K.B. and C.A.A. give more stress to this syllable, the result of which is [jɛst^dɪdeɪ] and [jɛstrdeɪ].

		LKB	CAA	BFW
2-1	Tuesday	tjuzdɪ	tjuzdɪ	tʃuzdɪ
2-1	Wednesday	wɪnzɪdɪ	wɛ^nzɪdɪ	wɪnzɪdɪ
	Thursday	θɜzdɪ	θɜzdɪ	θɜzdɪ
	Saturday	sædɪdɪ	sædɪdɪ	sædædɪ
3-7	yesterday	jɛst ^d ɪdeɪ	jɛstrdeɪ	jɪstɪdɪ
3-8	Sunday		s^ndɪ	
4-1	Sunday	s^ndɪ	s^ndɪ	

²⁶This is in keeping with the historical pronunciation, for Wyld records the spelling Fridy in 1642, and Mundy in 1647.

Metathesis

Metathesis, the change of pronunciation caused by shifting the position of the letters in a word, is not commonly found in the speech of any of the three informants. However, one word in particular merits comment. The word pretty [pʊrtɪ] as given below is the common pronunciation of most of the people in that section of the state, [prɪtɪ], although correct, sounds highly pedantic and artificial and is seldom heard. B.F.W. shifts the [s] and [k] in the word ask [æks]. L.K.B. shifts the [r] and [ə] in apron [əpərn].

	LKB	CAA	BTW
5-4	pʊrdɪ		pʊ ^r rdɪ
8-a	epərn		
26-6	pʊ ^r rtɪ	pʊrt ^d ɪ	
7	pʊ ^r rtɪə r	pʊrdɪ r	pʊ ^r t ^d ɪ s
8	epərn		
79-3		pʊ ^r rdɪ	
101-7	pʊ ^r rtɪ z		pʊrtɪ
104-7	pʊ ^r rdɪ		
104-1-a			æ ^r ɪks
104-2-b			æ ^r ɪkst

Glottal Stop

The glottal stop, checked and released suddenly from a tightly closed glottis, is not regularly used by these speakers. These three examples are listed only as a matter of linguistic interest.

	LKB	CAA	BFW
4-3			Matiaim ə
			deɪ ^ʔ ɪz ɪt
31-1			mā ^ˈ ʌ ^ʔ ʊ ^ʔ nz
48-5	ʔeɪt		

CHAPTER III
GENERAL AMERICAN AND SOUTHERN SPEECH CHARACTERISTICS
IN THE RECORDS OF THREE INFORMANTS

The two foregoing chapters show a diversity of pronunciations used by the three informants. Some of these are noticeably dialectal and are now considered to be folk pronunciations. Others are different because of the influence of the two predominating American dialects, the southern and the general American. Since the type of speech used by an individual depends chiefly on the region in which he is brought up, it is understandable that such divergencies and mixtures occur in the speech of people living in a locality situated on the border-line between the two dialectal areas. It is not the purpose of this chapter to determine which method of pronunciation is intrinsically better or more acceptable, or which is nearer the historical pronunciation, but rather to list, draw comparisons, and point out the predominating type of dialect. In many cases, the divergencies from one dialect are small, while in others the influence is mixed.

There are many minor dialects existing in the United States, and each has wide usage, but the three major dialects are "the eastern dialect, spoken by about thirteen millions of people; the southern dialect, spoken by about twenty-six millions; and the general American dialect (often called mid-Western, and sometimes western), spoken by about ninety millions;..... The southern dialect is spoken in those states which formed the Confederacy (including Kentucky), except that only a portion of Texas, principally in the southeast, uses the southern

speech. The general American dialect prevails in the rest of the nation--and in considerable portions of central and western Canada.

"It must not be understood that the exact boundaries of the various areas are at all well defined. They are not. All along the borders the speech is mixed. Many general American characteristics can be observed mingling with eastern speech in Vermont and western New England generally, and with southern speech in northern Kentucky and in northern and western Arkansas and Louisiana."¹

¹G. W. Gray and C. M. Wise, Bases of Speech, pp. 201-202.

The Treatment of R

The treatment of r in American speech is recognized as one of the most important criteria in the classification of dialects. The presence or absence of this sound provides one of the most definite means for distinguishing between the general American and southern speech. Most southerners pronounce post vocalic r as [ɤ] after [ɪ, ɛ, ɛ, ʊ], after diphthongs [aɪ, əʊ, oʊ], sometimes after [ɔ], and omit r altogether after [ɑ, ɜ], while the G.A. speaker uses a marked degree of retroflexion. It is in this feature more than in any other that the G. A. influence is strongest in the speech of the three informants.

Dr. Bernard Bloch of the staff of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada made a thorough study of the R called The Treatment of Middle English Final and Preconsonantal R in the Present-Day Speech of New England. In this dissertation he classifies the r in the following groups:

(a) Stressed Vocalic R and Its Historical Correspondents.

(Types of work, first, girl, worm.)

(b) Unstressed Vocalic R and Its Historical Correspondents.

(Types of (1) hammer, answer, pasture; (2) towards, afternoon, yesterday.)

(c) Postvocalic R and Its Historical Correspondents in Final Position and before Liquids and Nasals.

(Types of (1) oar, four, wire, firefly; (2) Ireland, barn, our (children)).²

²B. Bloch, loc. cit.

The treatment of R in this thesis follows Bloch's classification, with the addition of a discussion of intrusive r and the linking [r].

To summarize the r's as used by the three informants, the following facts are presented:

(1) Initial r is always pronounced by the three speakers as a consonantal r, as in rose.

(2) Stressed vocalic [ɤ] as in bird is always pronounced [ɤ] by L.K.B.; always [ɤ] by C.A.A. (with one exception, which is a sporadic pronunciation); [ɤ] half the time by B.F.W., [ɜ] 5 times, [ʌ] 7 times, and [ɪ ə] 2 times.

(3) Unstressed vocalic r (final) as in father, is pronounced [ə r] or [r] 44 times by L.K.B., the weak retroflex appearing once; C.A.A. shows 32 examples of full retroflex [r] against 20 of weak or no retroflexion. B.F.W. shows weak or no retroflexion in 42 cases, full retroflexion in 9.

(4) Unstressed vocalic r (not final), as in yesterday, etc. L.K.B. shows more southern influence on this sound, using only 13 examples of strong retroflexion; C.A.A. shows 16 examples of strong, 7 of slight, and 1 of no retroflexion; B.F.W. shows 12 cases of full, 15 of weak, and 13 of no retroflexion at all.

(5) Post vocalic r (final and before stops, spirants, liquids, nasals, and as in car, hard, etc.). L.K.B. shows 80 examples of full retroflexion, 5 weak, and 7 of none at all; C.A.A. shows 75 cases of full retroflexion, 8 of weak, and none at all in 11; B.F.W. shows 22 of full, 30 of extremely weak, and 45 of none at all.

(6) Intrusive r as in idea is heard in the speech of all three,

L.K.B. and B.F.W. showing more than C.A.A.

(7) Linking R--A few examples are found in the speech of L.K.B. and C.A.A., most of them appearing between vowels in a word rather than before a vowel in the following word; B.F.W. usually omits the entire [rɪ] syllable as in very [væɪ].

The figures above indicate that the influence of R as used by G.A. speakers is making itself felt in the speech of the younger generation.

[ɪ]

The general American and southern speakers use this sound alike. The pronunciation follows the same principle, each having deviations such as those discussed in the preceding chapter. This sound is not restricted to either locality.

[ɪ]

Like [i], this sound belongs to both dialects. It is possible that in the South the form in accented syllables is [ɪ] more often than in the G.A. territory where [ɛ] is sometimes heard, as southern [hɪl], G.A. [hɛl] for hill; however, [ɛ] is frequently heard in the South in unaccented syllables such as strawberries [strɔbɛrɛz]. The southern error of substituting [ɛ] for [ɪ] as in bring is frequent in the speech of all three.

[ɛ]

An outstanding southern error makes itself heard in the use of this phoneme. That error is the substitution of [ɪ] preceding the nasal sounds [m, n, ŋ]. The pronunciation of [mɪn] for men is commonly heard in the South. This substitution, although occasionally heard in the G.A. area, is not so common as in the South. All three informants are guilty of this error, particularly the youngest.

Another alteration of the [ɛ] sound heard in the speech of the three informants is the substitution of [æ] in words like there [ʔɛə]. This substitution seems to be more frequent in the speech of southern girls than of southern boys. This is another characteristic not found in the G.A. speech area.

Such substitutions as [gɪt] for get are heard in both dialects. B.F.W. is the only informant substituting [ɪ] for [ɛ] in this position.

[æ]

In the South [æ] is not heard in its pure form so often as in other speech areas, because of its distortion in the process of the southern drawl. The three informants diphthongize, triphthongize, and double diphthongize this sound to [æɪ], [æjə], or [æⁱjə] in many words such as lamb.

[æ] before n as in answer, is often raised to [eɪ] by all three informants.

[æ] is the most frequently nasalized of all the other sounds. However, nasalization is not confined to the South alone, but is

comparatively frequent in all parts of the United States.

[a]

Another evidence of the mixture of the dialects is found in the interchange of the [a-ɔ] phonemes in certain types of words. In words with og, su, aw, etc., spelling, there is a tendency to differ in the pronunciation in different speech areas. It is evident that [a] is heard more frequently in the G.A. area, [ɔ] more frequently in the South; however, both sounds are used in both areas. In this class of words, the three informants lean strongly toward [ɔ]; however, the following list shows a number of [a] sounds. In addition to these sounds an occasional substitution is found, making the pronunciation a sub-standard one.

	L.K.B	C.A.A.	B.F.W.
tomorrow	a ^r		
watch	a ^h ɪ	aɪ	°aɪ
fog	a ^h		
fogy	a ^h		
closet		a ^h	
hog			a ^o
hogs	a'ə	a'ə	ɔ ^v
forward	a ^h	a ^h	°a: ^r
water	a	ɔ'	ɔ

⁵E.E. Whetley of Texas University, in an article called "Southern Standards," in February, 1934, issue of American Speech, classifies the word God in this group. She says on p. 39: "[ɔ] in long and frost is standard Southern pronunciation, while some cultivated Southerners have

	L. K. B.	C. a. a.	B. F. W.
oranges	a^v		a^r
frogs	ɔ	a	$a^{1,2}$
frog	$\text{ɔ}'$	a	$\text{ɔ}^{v,2}$
frog	ɔ	a^1	$a^{1,2}$
moth	\tilde{a}	ɔ	ɔ
moth	\tilde{a}	ɔ	$\text{ɔ}'$
laurel		a^2	
water	a	ɔ	a^1
swamp	$\tilde{\text{ɔ}}$		
dogs	ɔ^v	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$
dogs		ɔ^v	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$
sausage	a		
coffee	$^a \text{ɔ}^v$	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$	
water	a	$\text{ɔ}'$	ɔ
warmed		$a^{1,2}$	
frog	$\text{ɔ}^{v,2}$		
hawk		ɔ	
pa		$\text{ɔ}^{w,2}$	
me		ɔ^2	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$
grand pa	ɔ^w		
grand ma	ɔ^w		
dog	$\text{ɔ}^{w,2}$	$\text{ɔ}^{w,2}$	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$
gone	$\text{ɔ}'$		
cough	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$	ɔ^v	ɔ^2
taught	ɔ^u	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$	$\varepsilon^{1,2}$
taught on	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$	ɔ^2	
saw	$\text{ɔ}^v a^v$	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$	$\text{ɔ}^{1,2}$

	L. K. B.	C. A. A.	B. F. W.
saw	$O^{\circ}u^{\vee}$		$\mathcal{O}^{\wedge}u^{\vee}$
saw	$O^{\vee}u^{\vee}$		
fought	\mathcal{O}°	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	$a u^{\vee}$
loft	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\circ}$	\mathcal{O}°	\mathcal{O}°
faucet	a^{\wedge}		a°
laundry	a^{\wedge}		
trough	$\mathcal{O}^{\circ}-\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\circ}$	$\mathcal{O}^{\circ}-\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$
hauling	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}
saw	\mathcal{O}^w	\mathcal{O}^w	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot w}$
sewing	\mathcal{O}^w		\mathcal{O}^w
launch	$\mathcal{O}^w I$	a^I	$a I$
brought	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\vee}$	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	\mathcal{O}
across	$\mathcal{O}^{\vee\vee}$		
off		$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\circ}$	\mathcal{O}°
salt	$\mathcal{O}^w a$	$\mathcal{O}u$	
sausage	a		
sauce	\mathcal{O}°	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\circ}$	\mathcal{O}°
gone			$\mathcal{O}^w a$
strawberries		\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	
pe	\mathcal{O}^w	$\mathcal{O}^w a$	
ma	\mathcal{O}^w	\mathcal{O}°	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot u}$
strong			$\mathcal{O}^{\vee a}$
of			$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\circ}$
cough	$\mathcal{O}^{\vee} u^{\wedge}$	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	$\mathcal{O}^{\cdot\circ}$
awful			$\mathcal{O}^{\circ}-\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$
crawl		\mathcal{O}^{\vee}	\mathcal{O}^{\vee}
fought		\mathcal{O}	$a u^{\vee}$

swamp	ɔ̃		
dog	ɔ ^u	ɔ ^u	ɔ ^u
dog		ɔ ^u	ɔ ^u
haw		ɔ ^u	ɔ ^u
coffee	a ^u	ɔ ^u	
corner	ɔ ^u	ɔ	
corner	ɔ	ɔ	

The youngest speaker, L.K.B., follows no set rule in pronouncing words of this class; there are 16 [a]'s and 35 [ɔ]'s in her speech. She says [frɔg] for frog and [fag] for fog. With the word hogs she is inconsistent in her usage, for one time she says [ha^ugz] and the next time [hɔgz]. Half the [a] sounds in her record are [a^u]'s with a marked resemblance to the [ɔ].

The middle-aged speaker, C.A.A., shows 11 [a]'s and 38 [ɔ]'s. Her [a] is not so high as the younger informant's, but there is a tendency to raise the sound to [a^u] as in closet, when there is not an [ɪ] off-glide as in wash [w a^ɪʃ] or an [ə] off-glide as in not [n a^ət].

B.F.B. shows a total of 33 [ɔ]'s and 8 [a]'s. One of the [a] sounds has an off-glide; the others show a tendency toward diphthongization through [ɪ, ə, ɔ] off-glides as in hog, [h a^əg], watch [w a^ɪtʃ], frog [f r a^ug]. The [ɔ] sound is lowered toward [a] in one pronunciation of hogs [h ɔ^ugz] and one of frog. He is not consistent in his usage in frog, hog, and water for he changes from [ɔ] to [a] as the words are repeated.

The foregoing data show a mixture of the two dialects with a preference for [ɔ] in this class of words.

The southern error of substituting [ɔ] for [a] in the position of

ar + a consonant, or final, not preceded by a [w] sound as in hard, does not occur.

B.F.W. uses the historical pronunciation of [pæn] for palm and [sæ̃ntɪd] for psalms.⁴

[ɔ]⁵

The common sub-standard substitution of [æ] for [ɔ] is heard in the speech of C.A.A. and B.F.W. in a few words---C.A.A. says [hæ̃ntɪd] for haunted, while B.F.W. says [hæ̃ntɪd].

L.K.B. shows the southern error of raising [ɔ] to [o] or [ou] in certain words, as morning [moʊnɪŋ], on [oʊn].

[ʊ]

The southern error of fronting [ʊ] to [ʌ] is felt in the speech of B.F.W. as in took [tʌʊk]. All three informants use the off-glide and say push as [pʊʃ]. This is more characteristic of southern than of G.A. speech. A few cases of the G.A. off-glide are found in the speech of all three as in wool [wʊɔl]. Unrounding to [ɜ] is found in the speech of L.K.B.'s record more often than in the other two informants' speech.

All three use the pronunciation of [bʊlk] for bulk, which is heard

⁴See Chapter IV.

⁵For interchange of [ɔ - a] sounds see p. 246.

in both dialects.

[u]⁶

The variations in G.A. and southern pronunciation (as well as Eastern) between [u] and [ʊ] in words like room and roof, are given below. Professor Grandgent shows by statistics compiled about 1891 the pronunciation of a group of about 160 educated people distributed so as to give an estimate of the practice of cultivated speakers in the country. "The report shows the whole country nearly unanimous for [u] in gloom, moon, noon, roost, stoop, and showing a strong preference for [u] in proof, rooster, spook, woof, and for [ʊ] in butcher, rock. For broom, the South is evenly divided between [u] and [ʊ]. For Cooper, the South prefers [ʊ] while the North decidedly prefers [u]. For hoof, the South, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are about evenly divided between [u] and [ʊ]; New England, New York, and the West show strong preference for [ʊ]. For roof, the South is nearly unanimous for [u], while the North shows only a slight preference for [u]. For room, the South is evenly divided between [u] and [ʊ]; Pennsylvania and New Jersey are nearly unanimous for [u]; New England shows 40% for [rum] and 60% for [rʊm]; New Jersey and the West, 60% for [rum] and 40% for [rʊm]. For root, the South, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey show only [rut]; New England, 62% for [rut]; New Jersey and the West, 38% for [rut]. [rʊt] is particularly common in New York and northern Ohio. For soon, the South, Pennsylvania, and New

⁶For discussion of unrounding [u] see division entitled "Unrounding."

Jersey are nearly unanimous for [sun]; New England shows a slight preference for [sʊn]; New York and the West a slight preference for [sʌn]. For soot, New England, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are evenly divided between [sʊt] and [sut]; elsewhere there is a strong preference for [sʊt]. (The general vulgar form is [ʌ]). For spoon, the pronunciation [spʊn] is almost confined to New England, which shows thirty percent for [ʊ].

"For broom Jones gives [brʊm], [dbrum]; for room, [rʊm], [rum]; regularly [rʊm] in compounds like bedroom [bedrʊm]; for soon, rarely [sʊn]. Wyld calls [rum] provincial but prefers [rumɪ], [rumɪɪɪ], [rumɪnɪs]. Blandford pronounces [rum]."⁷

A complete list of the words mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs which are also found in the records of the informants follows:

<u>broom</u>	bru ^u m		bru ^u mz
<u>roof</u>	ru ^u f	ru ^u f	ru ^u f
<u>spoon</u>	spu ^u n		sp ^ɪ u ^u mz
<u>hoofs</u>	hʊfs	hu ^u f	
<u>roots</u>	ru ^u ts	r ^u ɔ ^u ts	ru ^u ts
<u>soon</u>	s ^ɪ un		
<u>room</u>			ru ^u m

Here the southern influence is definitely stronger for only one example of the G.A. [ʊ] is given. Southern [ɪu] is found in L.K.B.'s pronunciation of soon [s^ɪun] and B.F.W.'s pronunciation of spoons [sp^ɪu^umz]. Both L.K.B. and C.A.A. say [tʃɪu] for chew.

⁷J. S. Kenyon, American Pronunciation, pp. 189-190.

[ʌ]

The southern [ɪ] and G.A. [ə] off-glides are used by all three in such words as mush and nuts.

[ɜ]

The southern error of diphthongizing [ɜ] to [ɜɪ] does not occur in the entire record of the three informants. This diphthongization appears on the accented syllables of words spelled ear, er, ir, or, ur. The G.A. speakers say [ɜ] in this position, while the southerner says [ɜɪ]. The avoidance of this error may be due to G.A. influence. The best evidence to date is that the [ɜɪ] occurs in Louisiana mainly in the river valley areas, having apparently migrated up the Red and Mississippi Rivers from what is sometimes called the deep South. Haynesville is in the up-land area where this pronunciation is practically unknown.

[ɪ] or [ə]

"In general it is seen that the high-front vowels [i, ɪ], the mid-front [e], and usually [ɛ], when they lose their accent are replaced by the front vowel [ɪ], and that the low-front [æ], all the central vowels, and all the back vowels are replaced, when unaccented, by the mid-central [ə]. There is a further tendency in popular speech for the high-front vowels, when unaccented, also to become retracted and lowered beyond [ɪ] to [ə]. This has found its way into general cultivated

speech in some words, as in possible, enough, etc., and the tendency seems to be increasing.

"It is sometimes thought that the substitution in unaccented syllables is an evidence of slovenly and vulgar pronunciation. This idea is erroneous..."⁸ This statement made by Kenyon has more of Western Reserve point of view than southern; however, in general it holds true.

In southern speech there is a stronger tendency toward the [ɪ] sound in words like possible and enough, while in G.A., the [ə] predominates; in final syllables of ace, ice, less, ed, etc., the southerner will say [ɪ], the G.A. [ə]. The termination en wavers in southern speech between [ɪn] and [ən].

The youngest informant, L.K.B., uses the [ɪ] sound about twice as often as [ə] in the positions mentioned above. Informants C.A.A. and B.F.W. show an equal distribution. This is another evidence of border-line speech heard in the northern part of Louisiana.

There is another large class of nouns such as soda, sofa, Karah ending in a or ah in the spelling. The cultivated pronunciation of such endings is [ə]; however, the folk pronunciation degenerates to [ɪ] as [ɪa:θɪ] or [maɪθɪ] for Martha [maɪ^(r)θə]. This is perhaps more G.A. than southern in its treatment, for the southerner will analogically use the [ə] ending. In the words China, soda, Martha, Virginia, Florida, etc., the two oldest informants use [ɪ] consistently, while the youngest one uses [ə] throughout. This seems to indicate that the folk pronunciation is dying out in the younger generation.

⁸Ibid., pp. 101-102.

A few examples of the southern characteristic of dropping final [ə] in words like four [fo'] are heard.

Diphthongs

[aɪ] and [a]

The diphthong [aɪ] goes through a number of changes in respect to both the initial and final elements in the speech of the three informants. The first element only seldom goes to the dialectal [a], as is commonly supposed by the less well informed, but sticks rather closely to [a] or one of its variants. However, in many cases [a] goes to [aʔ] which approaches the broader [a] sound. The sound [aɪ] is frequently heard in G.A. territory and is not considered an error.

The final element [ɪ] follows a more strictly southern habit of being omitted or having an exponential value. The G.A. sound is more distinctly articulated and is a higher, tenser sound going toward [iʰ].

The tide-water Virginia pronunciation of [wʌɪf] for wife is not found in the records of the three speakers.

[aʊ]

[aʊ] follows the southern speech habit of showing a definite change on each element. The tendency to become [jæʊ] and [æʊ] is common in the speech of all three informants.

[oʊ] and [o]

The treatment of unstressed [o] by the informants, is more G.A. than southern. The unstressed form goes to [ə] instead of retaining the pure [o] sound as in tomato. Borrow takes the still more dialectal form of [ɪ]. The G.A. substitution of r for o is found in C.A.A.'s and B.F.W.'s pronunciation of swallow [swɑːl ə r].

Their diphthongal [oʊ] is higher in the final element than the G.A. sound, going toward [ouː] or [ou].

[ɔɪ]

The pronunciation of [ɔɪ] is the same in the standard speech of each area. The pronunciation of [aɪ] in boil is a sub-standard pronunciation that is frequently heard by southern and G.A. speakers, and is common in the speech of B.F.W., the oldest informant. L.K.B. and C.A.A. do not have these substitutions.

[ju]

The [u, ju] treatment is of much interest in a certain class of words, because in this feature there is another difference between the two dialects. The G.A. speaker, usually says [u] for u, ow after d, t, n, with [ju] as a second and very acceptable pronunciation. In the South South this process is reversed, with the exception that [u] is seldom

used by reputable speakers. In 13 words of this type, L.K.B. uses [ju], [ⁱju], with one exception. The word new is pronounced [nu] in one case. C.A.A. deviates one time and says [dʒʌ̃] for due; some form of [ju] is used in all other words. B.F.W. is consistent in saying [ju]. No pronunciation such as [ajut] for suit is used by any of the informants.

Dropping Final Consonants

The dropping of final consonants is one of the most common southern errors. Indeed, it is not limited to the South alone, but unfortunately it is more prevalent there. The most common sounds dropped in a final position are the single consonants t, d, as in post, cold; [s] when final in a consonant cluster as in posts [noʊ st]; often the ks, ts, kt, etc., in final plural forms, as asks, ghosts, asked; the substitution of [n] for final [ŋ] in words like going [goʊ n]; [θ] after s as in sixth, and f as in fifth. (Final silent r is discussed elsewhere.)

[d]

[d] in a final position is commonly dropped by all three speakers. [sɛk ən] for second and [koʊ l] for cold are typical examples. [d] is also dropped in words like grandma.

[t]

Final [t] is treated in the same manner as [d]. The sound is commonly dropped and such pronunciations as [kɔs] for cost, and [bɛs] for best.

[v]

[v] is often dropped as in stove wood [stɔwɔd].

Final Consonant Clusters

Both the G.A. and southern speaker have trouble in pronouncing complicated final consonant clusters. Sometimes one element is dropped and sometimes more. This error is not restricted to any one locality but is comparatively general in all sections. Unless a speaker is very careful or is trained to watch such endings he is likely to follow the line of least resistance and leave off at least one element. In plurals such as posts the pronunciation [pɔʊs:] is common; asked becomes [æsk]; sixth becomes [sɪks]. The three informants follow the southern trend in this respect and omit members of final consonant clusters 100 percent of the time.

[ŋ]

The southern error of substituting [ɪn] for [ɪŋ] is a primary error in the speech of all three informants. The G.A. error of substituting [ən] for [ɪŋ] is not found in the speech of either.

[l]

The southern characteristic of omitting [l] in words of self, help class makes itself felt. Conversely [l] intrudes in the pronunciation of calming [k a' m ɪŋ]. [ʔ] is heard, but not so often as [l].

[M-w]

In words such as what, when, who, etc., the [M] sound is regularly used by all three informants with 3 exceptions. Whos is pronounced [wɒʊ] by all three; exclamatory why is pronounced [waɪ]; L.F.B. says [wɔɪrɪ] for wharf.

[ʒ-d]

The southern error of saying [dɪs] for this and [dæt] for that is not heard in the speech of the three informants. This substitution of voiced stop d for [ʒ] is heard from other speakers in Hainesville, however.

[θ - t]

In such words as with [w ɪ θ], and others of this type, the informants show no example of the southern habit of substituting [t], thus saying [w ɪ t]. C.A.A. shows one example of [f ɪ ft] for fifth.

Nasality

Nasality is an error found in both G.A. and southern speech. All three informants show nasality on many sounds, the most frequent of which are the [æ] or [a] sounds and combinations of these and other sounds, such as [aʊ] and [æʊ]. [æ] bears the brunt of this objectionable sound; [ʌ] is second; the [a ɪ] or [a ʊ] diphthongs are next in order. L.K.B. shows more nasality than the other two informants.

Omission of Syllables or Sounds (not final)

The careless articulation prevalent all over the South is responsible for many sounds, and even syllables, being omitted in many words. "Careless articulation and lax enunciation, superinduced by lip-laziness, are all too common among untrained speakers in the South."⁹ However, this problem is not peculiarly southern, for many G. A. speakers are guilty of the same error. Sounds and syllables are omitted not only in a final position, but in a medial position as well. Many times the initial sound in words like eleven is omitted.

⁹G. W. Gray and C. M. Wise, op. cit., p. 222.

Substitution of Sounds and Syllables

Substitution of a sound or syllable is another problem not limited to one particular dialect. All three speakers show a few examples of this error, some of which are made through analogy, others through speech habits formed in childhood such as B.F.W.'s pronunciation of chimney [tɪmlɪ].

Voicing

The common error of voicing unvoiced consonants has a great influence on the three informants. Most of the speakers in Haynesville follow this principle, particularly on [t] when it comes between voiced sounds as better [bɛdɐ].

Unvoicing

The principle of unvoicing is not so evident as voicing in the records of the three informants. L.K.B. shows only 4 examples in her entire record. The other two speakers show none at all. This is another characteristic not limited to any particular speech area.

Unrounding

Unrounding, like unvoicing, is another principle not restricted to any particular dialect. Good very often becomes [gʊd] in the speech of

all three. This pronunciation of good is more G.A. than southern. Unrounding is found in the South because of the influence of the southern drawl.

Substituting One Sound for Another

All three informants mispronounce words by substitution of one sound for another. Words in any locality are likely to be mispronounced in this manner; therefore, it is not unique in the South. All three give such pronunciations as [rɪntʃ] for rinse, and [sɹæŋk] for shrank.

Weak Forms

Both G.A. and southern speech have weak forms in the endings in the pronunciation of days of the week. The three informants show only two exceptions to this principle. In the word yesterday, L.F.B. and C.A.A. give the strong ending of [eɪ] instead of [ɪ] which is southern.

Glottal Stop

This linguistic principle needs no comment, for it is not characteristic of either dialect. Only 3 examples are shown in the speech of the informants.

Metathesis

The linguistic principle of shifting the position of letters within a word is not limited to any particular dialect, but is found in all of them. Only two words, pretty [pʊrtɪ] and apron [əpʊrn], are mispronounced by metathesis in the speech of the three informants.

The southern drawl is more evident in the speech of the oldest informant than in that of the other two speakers. Although the speech of L.K.B. and C.A.⁴ is not so crisp and carefully enunciated as the speech of a G.A. or eastern speaker, it cannot be said that it is typical in regard to the drawl.

CHAPTER IV

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR CERTAIN SUB-STANDARD PRONUNCIATIONS

It is the purpose of this chapter to point out similarities between certain sub-standard American pronunciations and earlier British pronunciations. No attempt is made to trace these pronunciations back to their inception in the English language, the primary purpose being merely to show that most of them existed at some earlier time. It is not claimed that all the pronunciations discussed in this chapter are of British origin, for it is possible that they evolved here independently, just as they did in England. The evidence indicates, however, that the British influence is responsible, for most of the forms discussed in this chapter occur also in the southern and eastern parts of England, whence the majority of the American colonists came.

In order to present a clearer picture of the speech situation in England and the influence it had on American speech, a short résumé of the history of the English language is given here.

English is a descendant of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. In such things as pronunciation and construction, the Old English speech was closely related to German speech, but as time passed the changes in these two branches became more evident.

The earliest written records of the English language date from the end of the seventh century. Since that time we are cognizant of the fact that there have been, and still are, constant and steady changes. This process is so gradual and continuous that we are often not aware when a change is taking place. At times, however, because of certain conditions and circumstances, the changes are more rapid. By locating approximate

division points between periods of radical change, we may divide the development of the language into three periods:

1. The Old English period, ending about 1100.
2. The Middle English period, ending about 1500.
3. The Modern English period.

The gradual transition from Old English to Middle English did not occur at the same rate of speed in all parts of England. The Norman Conquest was one of the chief factors in the southern speech change.

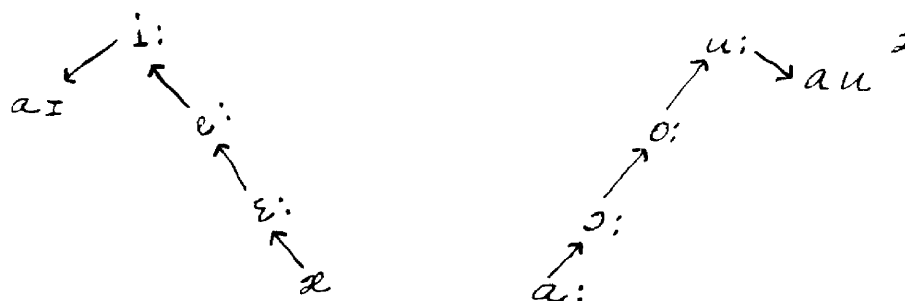
Although the French influence was strong for a time, the Norman nobles and churchmen soon spoke and understood English, and by the fourteenth century English was established as a literary language. By this time the West Saxon dialect was elevated into a prominent position as a literary language and it became practically standardized, though there are references to dialectal differences. Caxton's printing press, Chaucer, and Malory were great influences in this standardization.

By the end of the fifteenth century, the Modern English period was ushered in. During the early part of this period there were two schools of thought concerning the direction in which the language should go: "those who held that English should be 'improved' by free importations from without, particularly by borrowings from Latin; and those who believed that the language should rather develop its own resources, and that an admixture of other languages meant not improvement but corruption."¹ The former group evidently won the argument, for during the Renaissance there is evidence of liberal word-borrowing. The borrowing from Latin, and the consequent aping of Latin rhetoric, gave

¹Stuart Robertson, The Development of Modern English, p. 66.

a stilted effect to the language. During the eighteenth century there was change toward simplification. The King James version of the Bible in 1611 also had a great influence on Modern speech.

The "great vowel-shift", beginning about the time of Chaucer had a decided influence on the changes in pronunciation. It consisted of uniform raising of all Old English long, or tense, vowels; the two already high vowels [i] and [u] became diphthongs [aɪ] and [aʊ].



The spelling, through the influence of dictionaries, began to be standardized. The dictionaries also began to record accents and vowel pronunciations, which helped to normalize the language.

All these changes were evident in the speech of the colonists when they came to America. The pronunciations of the colonial period were retained to a great extent, but other changes came to American speech through later contact with the mother tongue. This contact kept the people informed as to the later changes which continued to take place in British speech; many of these changes were incorporated into the speech of the colonists.

In the following pages, any given sound change is discussed when it appears as a factor in the pronunciation of whatever word is under consideration, rather than as a separate generalization. Approximate dates are included when possible. All the words discussed in this chapter are

²Robertson, *Ibid.*, p. 202.

selected from the speech of the three informants.

Consonants

The dropping of final consonants is one of the most outstanding characteristics of sub-standard southern speech today. Careless enunciation and provincial speech habits are characterized by such omissions. All three of the informants show many examples of consonant dropping.

Wyd (HMCE, p. 303)³ says, "The omission of final consonants, especially t, d after another consonant, but also occasionally after vowels, and, to a less extent, of other final consonants, seems to have been a common practice among all classes far into the eighteenth century. Most of these final consonants have now been restored in the usage of educated speech."

Loss of Final (d).

	LKB	CAA	BFW
old	⁴	oul	ou ^v l
second	sɛkə ⁿ	sɛkə ⁿ	sɛgə ⁿ
grand	græ [^] n	græ ⁿ	græ: ⁿ
friend	frɪ ⁿ		frɛɪ ⁿ
behind	bɪhəɪ ⁿ	bəhəɪ ⁿ	bəhəɪ nd
almond	ɑrmə ^{ndz}	ɑmə ^d z	æm [^] n

³To avoid complicated foot notes in this chapter, such abbreviations as the above are used. Refer to bibliography for full title.

⁴Blanks indicate a lexical variant of the word under consideration.

The following list of spellings, with the dates of each, will give an indication of how long this speech characteristic has been entrenched in the English language.

blyn	- blind	Norw. Guilds-35.1389 ⁵
hunder	- hundred	Marg. Paston - 1440-70
Lor	- Lord	Cely Papers - 1473-88
thouzn	- thousand	Cooper - 1685
poun	- pound	Lady Wentworth - 1705-39
almun	- almond	Baker - 1724

Jones (1701) gives a long list of words in which d is omitted, including beyond, despond, diamond, Edmond, scaffold, etc.

Loss of Final (t)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
first	fɜst	fɜs	fɪʳs
best	bɛs	bɛs	bɛs
almost	ɔlmous		
just	ʃɛs (sic)	dʒʌs	dʒɛs
Baptist	bæpɔbɪs		bæptɪs
cost		kɔs	
expect	ɪkspɛk		
next	nɛks		

⁵All dates and quotations are taken from H. C. Wyld's History of Modern Colloquial English, unless otherwise indicated.

Seynt Johan *þ*e babbis - Norf. Guilds 27 - 1389

rex - Marg. Paston - 1440-70

Lady Hobart - 1657

uprigh - Reception of Catherin of Aragon, Letters and Papers

1603

respecks - Verney Papers - 1629

res - Mrs. Basire - 1651

(*ə*) (*ʌ*) for (*ɔ*), (*ɜ*) (*ʌ*)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
burning			b <i>ʌ</i> n I n
burst	b <i>ɔ</i> st I d	b <i>ɔ</i> st d	b <i>ʌ</i> st I d
nurse	n <i>ɔ</i> s	n <i>ɔ</i> s	n <i>ʌ</i> s
curse	k <i>ɔ</i> s	k <i>ɔ</i> s	k <i>ʌ</i> s
worth	w <i>ɔ</i> θ	w <i>ɔ</i> θ	w <i>ʌ</i> θ
horse	h <i>ɔ</i> ^w s rs	h <i>ɔ</i> rs	h <i>ɔ</i> s
barbed	b <i>ɑ</i> ^ʔ s b	b <i>ɑ</i> rb	b <i>ɑ</i> b
pepper	p <i>ɛ</i> p <i>ə</i> r	p <i>ɛ</i> ^I pr	p <i>ɛ</i> p <i>ə</i>

The history of þ, its loss in English speech, and its loss in the speech of certain localities in America, is worthy of a few words of comment here.

In Chaucer's time (1340-1400), a representative part of the Middle English period, we have a definite record of r which became fixed through the influence of the printing press.

Henry Cecil Wyld of Oxford finds that the trilled r of Chaucer's period began to go out of fashion to the north of London in the vicinity

of Essex as early as 1450. By that date horse had lost its r and the vowel sound had become lengthened in compensation.

There are other indications that r was lost in southern England, sporadically, rather early, but the scholars are not in agreement as to what date the r weakened generally and was lost. The general concensus of opinion would seem to be that this change had occurred by the middle of the seventeenth century in the southern part of England.

Ekwall (Ferienlehre, pp. 79-80) says, "Im Fne. wurde r in allen Stellungen als Konsonant gesprochen, im Anlaut wahrscheinlich als Tremulant, im In- und Auslaut vielleicht früh als Reibelaut, etwa wie heutiges [r]. Wenigstens behauptet Ben Jonson (1640), dass r im In- und Auslaut eine leisere Aussprache hatte als im Anlaut. Heutiges (r) ist nicht Tremulant, sondern ein ungerollter Laut, der als alveolarer Reibelaut betrachtet werden kann. Dieser bestand sicher um 1800, denn nach Batchelor 1809 war 'rough r' (d.h. gerolltes r) nur schottische und irische Eigentümlichkeit. Heutiges (r) kommt nur vor Vokalel vor.

Beispiele: ride (raid), merry (meri), Irish (aiə riʃ).

"In anderen Stellungen ist r verstummt. Spurlos verschwunden ist es nach (a:, ə:, ə), wie in far, cart, fur, turn, better, southern (fa:, ka:t, fə:, ⁶ tə:n, betə, s a ʃ ə n ⁷). Nach (i, u, ɛ, ai, au) wird ein (ə) gesprochen, wie in fear, poor, fire, hour, (fiə, puə, faiə, euə); dies (ə) geht wenigstens teilweise auf den fne. Gleitlaut (ə) zurück, der sich vor r entwickelt hatte. Nach (ɔ:) herrscht Schwanken; Beispiele: more, nourt, (mɔ: (ə), (kɔ: (ə) t)."

⁶ fə: = IPA (fɜ:)

⁷ s a ʃ ə n = IPA (s, 1 ʃ ə n)

Wright (NEG, p. 104) agrees with Ekwall and says, "ME. r was a trilled consonant in all positions of the word, as it still is in the Scottish dialects and in those of small parts of Dur., Cum., and Wm. In some of the southern parts of England it had begun to be weakened before consonants, especially s, and sometimes omitted in writing, in late ME. and early NE., as is evidenced by such early spellings as Dos(s), et 'Dorset'; and in two names of fishes the forms without r became standardized in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, viz. bass (late ME. and early NE. bace, base, OE. bærs) and dace (ME. dares, O. Fr. darz, dars)."

Henry, Earl of Surrey 1520 rhymes furst-dust; first-must.

Baker 1724 says nurse, purse, etc., are pronounced nus, pus, etc.

Wyd (EMCE, p. 299) says of the r, "It will be observed that the eighteenth century pronunciation (nas, pas)⁸ which are clearly foreshadowed in the rhyme of Bokenan, and later of Surrey, the Verneys, etc., have been ousted by another type (p̃as, ñas)⁹, in which the r was not lost until after lengthening had taken place."

(r) Between Vowels

	LKB	CAA	BFW
sirup	sɛ̃rʌp	sɜ̃p	sɜ̃p
stirrup	sɔ̃p sɛ̃tɛ̃stɔ̃p	stʌrɪps	sɛ̃tɛ̃stɔ̃p

Jespersen (En EG, p. 362) - "When a vowel follows the /r/, the short

⁸nas = IPA (nʌs),

pas = IPA (pʌs)

⁹ñas = IPA (nɜ̃:s)

p̃as = IPA (pɜ̃:s)

vowel preceding the /v/, retains its usual pronunciation.

stirrup = [stɪrəp]

sirup = [sɪrəp]

"A tendency to obscure the vowels in this position is shown by the pronunciation given by some orthoëpists to some words, miracle, stirrup, etc. (u, that is (ɪ) or (ə)¹⁰; thus Cooper 1685, Jones 1701, Walker 1791. Sirup, sirrah are given with (ə) in many 19th century dictionaries."

Omission of ri (rɪ) Syllable

	LKB	CAA	BFW
strawberries	strɔbɛrɪz	strɔʊbɛrɪz	strɔbæɪz
secretary	sɛkrətɛrɪ	sɛkətɛrɪ	sɛkətæɪ
American		əməˈrɪkən	əməɪkɪn
very	vɛːr		væɪ
raspberries	ræˈzɛrɪz	ræzɛrɪz	ræzbæɪz
parents	pærənts	pɛɪrənts	pæɪnts
Irishman			aɪrɪʃmən
married	mæɪrɪ	mæɪrɪd	mæɪd

Brooks (A-GD, p. 47) in quoting Payne says, "Whole syllables containing r disappear, as comftabl, tolabl, seval, Sædi." No date is mentioned but it is assumed that this form of pronunciation came early in American speech.

¹⁰ ə = IPA (ɜ)

The foregoing pronunciation of (sɛkətɛrɪ) is a form of dissimilation.

Metathesis of Sounds

	LKB	CAA	BFW
pretty	pu ^r rtɪ	p ^u rt ^d ɪ	p ^u rtɪ
apron	ɛpərn	e ^r prən	eɪpən
asks	æ ^l sk	æsk	æ ^l ɪks
asked	æ ^l ɪsk	æ'sk	æ ^l ɪkst

Evidences of metathesis of [r] go back to the OE. period and examples are found in Mn. E. wright from OE. wyrhts; Mn. third; OE. þ ridde. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there are examples of drust for durst. Queen Elizabeth spelled shrillest as shirlest. In OE axian occurred beside ascian. Bright (A-SR, p. 242) gives ascian as the basic form, and axian as one of its variations, thus seeming to imply that ascian is the older form. There is a possibility here of two metatheses - first, ascian to axian, (whence ask), then ask to ax [æks].

Cooper, (1685) remarks that r is sounded after o in apron as if it were written apurn. Baker (1724) transcribes apron as apurn.

In such words as ask, the NED gives no forms with (ks) later than the sixteenth century.

Substituting [n] for Final [ɨ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
talking	tɔ̃kɪn	tɔ̃kɪn	tɔ̃kɪn
thinking	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn	θɪŋkɪn
going	goʊɪn	goʊn	goʊɪn
feeding	fɪdɪn	fɪdɪn	fɪdɪn
landing		lændɪn	lændɪn
nothing	nʌθɪn	nʌθɪn	nʌθɪn
something	sɪmθɪn	sɪmθɪn	sɪmθɪn
singing	sɪŋɪn	sɪŋɪn	sɪŋɪn
laughing	læfɪn	læfɪn	læfɪn
kissing	kɪsɪn		kɪsɪn

The pronunciation of [ɪn] for the termination [ɨ] seems to have been common as long ago as the fourteenth century. Pope, 1713, rhymes garden: farthing. Swift garden: Harding. Cooper, 1685, says the final syllables in coffin: coughing are pronounced alike. Wylde (EMCE, p. 289) says, "Apparently in the twenties of the last century a strong reaction set in in favor of the more 'correct' pronunciation, as it was considered, and what was in reality an innovation, based upon the spelling, was so far successful that the [ɨ] pronunciation ['with-ng'] has now a vogue among the educated at least as wide as the more conservative one with n."

Examples of earlier spellings are:

- holdyn - Norf. Guilds - 1389
- wrytyn - Marg. Poston - 1443
- hanggyno - Sir Richar Gresham - 1520

seein
 missin - Verney Memoirs - 1642
 levin - Lady Wentworth - 1705-39
 lodgins - Lady Wentworth - 1705-39
 mornin - Lady Wentworth - 1705-39

Walker, 1801, says he "can assert that the best speakers do not invariably pronounce ing to rhyme with king, but rather as in." He recommends in in the present participle of words like sing, fling, ring, but prefers ing in others.

[ŋ] for [n]

	LKB	CAA	BEW
mountain	<i>mā·vū⁺n</i>	<i>ma⁺vū⁺ŋ</i>	<i>mā·vū⁺n z</i>

Such pronunciations as the above are now called hyperurbanisms and are occasionally found in the speech of today. The phenomenon appears to be related to the [n] for [ŋ] substitution, and is often regarded as an over correction on the part of a person who knows himself to be uncertain on ing endings.

Early examples are:

kusshing for cushion - Thomas Pery - 1539
 chicking for chicken - Sir R. Verney - 1663
 lining for linen - Lady Hobart - 1657
 childring for children - Pen. Denton - 1692
 kitching for kitchen - Lady Stafford - about 1710

Wyd (HMCE, p. 290) says of these words: "It is difficult to say how far some of these are not inverted spellings implying that ng has for the writer the same value as n, and how far, on the other hand, they represent

genuine pronunciations with [ɣ]. Such pronunciations undoubtedly do exist."

[ɣk] for [ɣg]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
stronger	strɣkər	stɣgər	stɣgə

Wyld (HMCE, p. 290) says, "Among vulgar speakers--not in London alone--we sometimes hear 'nothink' for nothing at the present time. Cavendish, L. of Wolsey, 1557, hankyng,--and Queen Elizabeth, in 1548, 'brinkinge of me up,' and 'our brinkers up,' Ellis I. 2. 154."

The example above is the only one listed in the records of the three informants.

[p] for [f]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
diphtheria	dɪpθɪrɪə	dɪpθɪrɪə	dɪpθɪrɪə

Dr. W. A. Read says, "The p in diphtheria has been brought about by a learned reminiscence of the sound phi in Greek diphthera."¹¹

The NED does not recognize ph as p. It states, "diphtheria was taken into English from French diphthérie in 1857, the year when 'Boulogne sore-throat became epidemic' in England."

¹¹W. A. Read, Some Variant Pronunciations in the New South, p. 504.

Dropping Initial [h]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
humor	<i>ju-məʔ</i>	¹ jumə ¹²	juməz

No examples of dropping [h] in such words as have, here, hold, etc., are found in the records of the three informants. Such words as herb, humor, humble, however, waver between a pronunciation of [h^(3:)əb, ^(3:)əb], [jum^(r)ə, hju^(r)mə], [ʌmbə1, hʌmbə1]. Of this group of words only the one, humor, occurs.

The oldest examples given by Wyld come from Verney Memoirs,-- humble is spelled ombel, and humor as yumer.

Loss of [w] at Beginning of Unstressed Syllables

	LKB	CAA	BFW
awkward	ɔ kwəd		ɔ kəd ɔ'kəd
backward	bæ ¹ kwədz	bæ'kwəd	bækərdz
forward	fə ¹ rwəd	fə ¹ rwəd	f ¹ ə: ¹ wədz
always	ɔ lwe ¹ ɪz	ɔ lwe ¹ ɪz	ə ¹ lɪz

The dropping of [w] in this position is a very old process, and upward, spelled uppard, is recorded in 1200. In 1654 forward is spelled forard by Mrs. Basire. Awkard is found in 1691.

Jespersen (Mn.EG, p. 212), in discussing this problem, says, "the earliest instance I know, Malory, Morte Darth., 157, southard, may be a misprint. In the 18th century, backward, forward as 'baccard, forrard' was familiar, with w it was solemn."

¹²Most of the authorities regard [jum⁽⁺⁾ə] as a standard pronunciation. If anyone thinks it is sub-standard he can find historical background for such belief.

Development of [j] Before Front Vowels

	LKB	CAA	BFW
ears	ɛˈr	ɛə	jɛəz
roasting ears	ɪˈərs	rɒʊsnɛərs	rousnjɛˈəz
earthen			jɛθn
earthworms	ɛθwɜːms	ɜθwɜːms	jɛθwɜːms
beard	bjɪˈrd	bjɛrd	bjɛəd

Bokenam (1443) gives yorth for earth; in Bishop Latimer's sermons (1549) there is another spelling, or yearth, for earth; Verney Memoirs (1645) shows years for ear. Cooper (1685) calls verb for herb and yearth for earth barbarous. Lord Chesterfield also speaks of yearth as a vulgar pronunciation.

The NED records the form yearth for earth as late as the seventeenth century.

Jespersen (Kn. EG, p. 264) says, "this tendency (to lengthen and then become top of syll.) is particularly strong in year, the (i) being here absorbed into the [j]; [jɪə] > [jɪə] > [jə]. Thus also in an ecclesiastically drawling pronunciation: 'those who have ears [ɪəz, jəz], to hear [hɪə; hjə]. (Cf. Bell, Essays and Postser. 24. 'Ee that 'eth yaks to yhah, let im yhah'). Thackeray (1811-63) often writes year and yere as ve for here, also years for ears. Miss Soames thus pronounces ear (of corn), a [jə] using the article a before this word, (but not before 'ear' the organ of hearing." The shift of accent within a syllable improbably responsible for the development of this [j].

Development of [j] Glide

	LKB	CAA	BEW
garden	gærdn	gærdn	gjærdn

Wright (NEG, p. 123) in discussing the g says that it remained guttural until the early NE, "but in the early part of the seventeenth century it became differentiated into a palatal and a guttural g according as it was followed at that time by a palatal or a guttural vowel. This palatalization of the g, gave rise to the development of a j-glide between the consonant and the following palatal vowel. From the seventeenth down to the early part of the nineteenth century writers on English pronunciation often draw attention to the palatal g, which they generally write gy, as begyin, gyarden, gyet, gyuide 'guide'."

In more recent terminology, this is equivalent to saying the language has developed front g and k as well as back g and k, and that the palatal position of these front consonants, being homorganic with j easily produce j as an off-glide.

Ellis says (EEP, 1164) "an older pronunciation of ['fɔrəd, 'bækəd, 'ɔkəd] may be occasionally heard from educated speakers; it is common among the vulgar."

Walker does not pronounce the (w) in towards. Nares and Mr. Smith rhyme it with boards.

Wyld (SHE, p. 212) says, "Except in Place Names such as Norwich, Southwark, etc., w is usually restored in Received Standard."

Loss or Assimilation of [d]

	LKB	CAA	BEW
bundle	bʌ̃ː nɪ	bʌ nɪs	bʌ̃ː nɪ
friendly			frɛ̃ː nɪ
grandpa	græˈnɪpə	græ npə	græˈnɪ pə
grandma	græ mɔ̃ː		græˈmɔ̃ː

From the fifteenth century onward many examples of the loss of [d] in this position are found. Such examples as [blaɪ nɪs] for blindness were common centuries ago, as they are now. Bishop Latimer (1549) spells friendship as frensheppe; Machyn (1550-3) gives gransfather for grandfather; stanes for stands is found in Alleyne Papers (1580-1661); Jones (1701) gives a list of words where d is not pronounced before l, friendly, handle, bundle, landlady, etc. (Of course the [l] is not an active factor in the situation, since it is the [n] that is assimilating the [d]).

The pronunciation [lʌ nɛ n] for London persisted into the nineteenth century. Gill in Logonomie (1621) writes Lunun.

Loss or Assimilation of [t]

	LKB	CAA	BEW
twenty	twɪ nɪ	twɛˈntɪ	tɪ nɪ
plenty	plɪ nɪ	plɛˈntɪ	plɪ ntɪ
hanted	hʌ̃ː nɪd	hæ̃ː ntɪd	hæ̃ː ntɪd
roasting eem	roustɪŋɪz	rou snɛˈrɪz	rousnjɛˈrɪz

The habit of omitting [t] in contexts like these is as old historically, perhaps, as the history of [d] in the same position. St. Editha spelled font-stone as fonstone; Queen Elizabeth shows such examples as attempts and accidens. Jones (1701) notes loss of t in such pronunciations as costly, beastly, roast beef, listless, etc.

[t] in often

	LKB	CAA	BFW
often	<i>ɔf n</i>	<i>ɔftən</i>	<i>ɔf n</i>

The t in often was pronounced by the early orthoëpists until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Gill (1621) pronounces t; Hodges (1644) omits t. The NED gives the spelling ofneer in 1652.

Fyld (EYCE, p. 302) states, "It is interesting to note that Queen Elizabeth pronounced often without a t, as do good speakers at the present time. The pronunciation [ɔftn, ɔftn],¹³ now not infrequently heard, is a new-fangled innovation." The tendency now, is to call this pronunciation a hyperbarberism, resulting from a spelling form.

Loss of [n] + Consonant

	LKB	CAA	BFW
government	<i>gʌ^c vɪnt</i>	<i>gʌvərmɪnt</i>	<i>gʌvəməɪnt</i>

Although the dropping of [n] + a consonant is not frequent in the speech of the three informants, a few examples are found.

¹³[ɔftn] = IPA [bftn]
[ɔftn] = IPA [ɔftn]

The spelling Westmyster is found in Gregory's Chronicles, (1450-70). Milton (1637) spells government as goverment. These spellings are not conclusive evidence as to the pronunciation. It may be that they are printing or spelling errors. Such pronunciations as CAA's and BFW's are forms of dissimilation, the original word being obviously overpopulated with (n)'s.

Ekwall (Formenlehre, p. 104) adds, "Wallis 1653 hat es also z.B. in get, begin (wie gyet, begyin, zu sprechen) dagegen velares (g) in go, gun, goose; Walker 1791 in guard, guide usw. Im heutigen English ist das palatale (g) selten, ausser vielleicht in girl."

Perhaps the following words may be added to this list:

	LKB	CAA	BFW
heard	hɜ d	hɜ d	ɣ ^ɪ ɛ ^ʌ ə d h ^ɪ ʝɪɾ ^ʌ d ɣ ^ɪ ɪ rd
beard	bjɪ ^ʌ rd	bjɛ rd	bjɛ d
nearly	nɪ rɪɪ	njɛ rɪ ^ɛ	njɛ lɪ ^ɪ

The ich-laut (ɣ) in [ɣ^ɪɛ^ʌə d] serves the same purpose of fronting as (g) and (k) might serve. The (n) in [njɛ lɪ^ɪ], etc., requires likewise a frontal tongue contact, and so superinduces (j), which requires contact close to the same point on the palate.

Aspiration of Initial Vowel

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Italians	ə tɛ lɝ n	ʼaɪ tɛ lɝ n	h ^ə ɪ ^ʌ tɛ lɝ nɜ

According to the orthoëpists this form of aspiration has always been considered a vulgarism, and is today a definitely sub-standard pronunciation. The principle of aspiration is confined chiefly to initial vowels, but occurs occasionally before vowels in stressed positions. The pronunciation seems to be dying out, for few examples are found in the work book and all those are used by the oldest informant.

Wylde (HMCE, p. 311) says, "The evidence, such as it is, does not point to this habit being very widespread before the eighteenth century. The grammarians of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries do not utter warnings against it, and the fact it is not found in the English of Ireland or America also suggests that it gained currency rather late." It is evident that a few examples do occur in America, but it is probable that they originated here independently of the British influence.

Historical records show aspiration as far back as 1389. St. Editha (1420) spells Irish as Eyryssohe. Perhaps mention should be made of the possibility that in this isolated word there may be a mental grouping on the part of the speaker for a familiar meaning of some sort, such as that of the word high--i.e., the pronunciation may be the result of a folk etymology.

	LKB	CAA	BFW
its	its	its	h its

The pronunciation of it as hit is not a true case of erroneous aspiration. Hit is a survival of the OE. form. The NED explains that during the ME. period, hit lost its initial h, first when unemphatic, and at length in all positions, in standard British English; dialectally the h

was preserved to a much later period, especially in the north; and in Scotch hit is still the emphatic, and it ['t, 'd] the unemphatic form.

Voicing

	LKB	CAA	BFW
quartered ¹⁴		kwɔdrd	
sweated	swɛdɪd	swɛdɪd	swɛdɪd
little	lɪdl	lɪdl	
beautiful	bɪʃudɪfəɪ	bɪʃudɪfəɪ	bɪʃut ^d fəɪ
water	wədəɪ	wɔt ^d əɪ	wɔt ^d əɪ
seated	sɪdɪd		
seating	sɪdɪŋ		
catty	kædɪ	kædɪ	kædɪ
at ¹⁵	æd	æt ^d	
met ¹⁵		mɛd	mɛd
courting	kʉurt ^d ɪŋ		
back			bæɡ
bucket	bʌkɪt ^d	bʌkɪt ^t	
		bʌɡɪd	

The above are only a few of the examples of voicing that occur in the speech of the three informants, but they serve to show the type, not the amount, in the speech of each. Most of the voicing appears on [t]; few examples of full voicing of [k] > [g] are shown, but a slight voiced

¹⁴[t] in this position is constantly voiced by all three informants.

¹⁵Voicing of final [t] as in met, at, occurs when these words are followed by a voiced sound in the next word.

quality is noticeable in many words. So it is with [s] and [p].

Historical examples of voicing occur as early as 1420. Some typical examples are as follows:

orebulle for cripple - 1420
 fedryd for fettered - 1420
 drongen for drank - 1420
 elevant for elephant - 1550-63
 cenzure for censure - 1710

Ekwall (p. CCXCLII ff.) Jones (1701) discusses voicing and says that t very often goes to d in the dialects. "In the dialect of Pewsey (Wilts) t is pronounced as a lenis, unless it has passed into a real d. The lenis is pronounced e.g. in bitter, alter, blested, bolster, rafter; a real d in better, butter, slaughter, bottle, kettle, little, etc." Later on he says, "It has probably been more widely used formerly than now, and the cases of d for t in dialects are probably remnants of such an earlier pronunciation.

"To the changes $p > b$, $k > g$ we certainly find analogies in dialects, but nowhere do we find b, g for p, k, with anything like the same regularity or to the same extent as d for t." The speech of the three informants follows this same general rule, for $t > d$ was much more frequent than voicing of other voiceless sounds.

Unvoicing

	LKB	CAA	BFW
stronger	strɔŋkər		
sob	sab ^b	sab	sab
moth	mɑ ^h θ	mɔθ	mɔθ
moths	mɑ ^h θs	mɔθs	mɔθz

Few examples of unvoicing are found. The pronunciation of moth is acceptable with either [θ] or [ð]; these variants are listed here only as a matter of interest. The unvoicing of the final [b] in sob is so slight that it is hardly noticeable. [g] to [k] in stronger is the only example of full unvoicing listed.

In 1485 an example of Warderop is found; 1641 shows thousent for thousand; St. Editha shows such spellings as twelffe for twelve.

Dropping Final [θ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
fifth	f I θ f ^t	f I θ ft	f I f
sixth	s I ks	s I ks	s I ks

Wright (NEG, p. 111, says, "The forms fift, sixt, etc., were in regular use until the seventeenth century and still are so in the dialects." Wright shows that in Early New English the titles of two of Shakespeare's plays have: 'The Life of King Henry the Fift; King Henry the Sixt.'

Ekwall (Formenlehre, p. 113), "Im Frühne. und bis ins 18. Jahrh. wurden jedoch die Formen fifth, sixth, twelfth, häufig mit (t) statt (θ) gesprochen; Schreibungen wie fift sind nach dem 16. Jahrh. selten. Fift sixt, twelft sind die alten Formen (ae. fifta usw.)."

Aphesis

	LKB	CAA	BFW
eleven	l e v θ n	ɛ l e v n	l e b n
appendicitis	ə p I n d ə s e I d ə s	ə p I n d ə s a I t ə s	p I n d ə s e I d ə s

The principle of apheresis is hardly worthy of mention because of the few examples found, but it is of some interest. Bishop Latimer in 1549 spelled eleven leauen; Machyn 1550 gives salt for assault, and Queen Elizabeth gives sousis for exouses.

Even though appendicitis is not listed historically, it follows the same principle; therefore it is included here.

Sverabhakti

	LKB	CAA	BFW
elm	ɛlm	ɛləm	ɛl əm

Bright (KEG, p. 73, says, "Many words which were dissyllabic in OE. became trisyllabic in ME. through the development of a glide vowel between a consonant and a following liquid, nasal or w:-

1. An e was developed about 1200 in the combination open voiced consonant + a liquid or nasal in dissyllabic forms with shortening of a preceding long vowel."

[æ] or [ɛ] for [ɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
cleering	klɪrɪŋ	klɛrɪŋ	klæ:n
ears	ɪərz	ɛə rz	ʃɛ'ɹz
beard	bjɪ^rd	bjɛrd	bjɛəd
year	ʃɪr	ʃɛrz	ʃɛ:ʳ
nearly		njɛrlɛ^	njɛlɪ^
queer	kwɪ^r	kwɪ^r	kwæ:ʳ
clear		klɛr	klæ^

In the class of words above the historical [ɪ] is found in the pronunciation of the youngest informant, L.K.B. The more modern [ɪ] is, however, heard more often in this position in the standard speech of today.

These words had [ɛ] in ME. The [ɛ] was raised to [ɪ], which is heard at the present, but [ɪ] is recorded in Early modern. Wright (SHE, p. 174) explains "Ear may possibly owe its vowel to association with hear, but the others must come from a dialect where the change of ME. (ɛr) to (ir) was normal, presumably by virtue of the same tendency which raised this sound to (i)."

BFW's pronunciation of queer (kwæɪ) is also a seventeenth century form. Brooks (KOL, p. 35), says, "A small number of ME words had [ɛ̃] (ɛ), W.S. æ .."

[ɛ] for [ɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
sprinkling	sprɛːnklɪn		
think	θɪˈŋk	θɛˈŋks	θɛŋk
swing	swɪˈŋ	swɛˈŋ	swɛˈɪŋ
singing	sɪˈŋɪn	sɪˈŋɪn	sɛˈŋɪn
if	ɪf	ɪf	ɛf
thing	θɪŋ	θɛˈŋ	θɛˈɪn

Wright (MEE, p. 64) states that "during the M.E. period i was probably lowered in closed syllables, especially before and after labials, liquids, and nasals, to a mid-mixed-narrow vowel like the e in German gabe. In some dialects it was often written e; in other dialects

it became a full (ɛ) as in modern English bet. Examples: bigenne (n)-to begin; fenger-finger; leppis-lips; reng-ring, etc."

The NED lists no [ɛ] forms for if later than the sixteenth century.

[ʊ] for [ɪ]

	LNE	CAA	BW
whip	ʏɪ p	ʏʊ'p	ʏɛ'p
whipping	ʏɪ pɪŋ	ʏʊpɪn	ʏɛ'pɪ'n
wish	wɛɪ'ɪʃ	wɛ'ɪʃ	wɛɪʃ

The oldest quotation given by the NED with an indication of the [ʊ] sound dates back to 1440, when wish is spelled wusche, or wuschynge. Again in 1480 there is a spelling wys. In 1530 Palsgrave 289-2 writes 'Wysse desyre, souhait.'

For whip the NED gives - Scotch, whup, weep-but gives no date. A quotation from J. Melvill's Autobiography and Diary (Woodrow Soc.) 1597 - "Into they youthe, reiose to tholl the whupe."

EDG gives the Scottish form of whip as whup. Although whipping is not listed by EDG, the word whippy is given in Scotch in forms of whuppie, whuppy. This is further indication of rounded [ɪ] in this class of words.

[ɪ] for [ɛ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
yesterday	jɛstɔdeɪ	jɛstrɪ	jɪstɪdɪ
kettle	kɛtl	kɛdl	kɪ ^t ʌz
get	gɛt	gɛt	gɪt

Wright (NEQ, p. 176) says, "In the sixteenth century the present had [ɛ̃] beside [ẽ], and also occasionally [ɪ], but from then onwards get has been the standard form; git is still common in the modern northern dialects.

The eighteenth century pronunciations of [gɪt], [jɪstɪdɪ] have given way to [ɛ] chiefly through the influence of the spelling. This is not true, however, of [ɪ] for [ɛ] before nasals, for [ɪ] still persists."

[ɪ] for [ɛ] (before nasals)

	LKB	CAA	BFW
rent	rɪnt	rɪnt	rɪnt
fence	fɪ ⁿ nts	fɛ ⁿ nts	fɪn ^t s
them	ðɪm	ðɛ ^m m	ðɪ ^m m
pen	pɪn	pɛ ⁿ n	pɪn
hen	hɪ ⁿ n	hɪ ⁿ n	hɪ ⁿ n
any	ɪnɪ	ɛ ⁿ ɪ	ɪnɪ
remember	rɪmɪmbəɹ	rɪ ^m ɪ ^m mbəɹ	rɪmɪmbəd
went	wɪnt	wɪ ⁿ nt	wɪnt

Wright (NEG p. 85) says, "In some ME dialects, ... i and e before and after certain consonants underwent qualitative changes which are difficult to define. The result was that a large number of words, which in the earlier period had i only, came to be written with e or e beside i, and conversely some words which in the earlier period had e only came to be written with i or i beside e. This fluctuation in the orthography also existed in the standard language from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, and then one or the other of the variants became standardized:-

1. e for older i, as clever (ME. cliver) lemon (ME. limon, O Fr. limon), etc.
2. i for older e, as hint (ME. henten, hinten, OE. hentan), ... minnow (ME. menow). Other words which in earlier ME. were often written with i for older e are:- brethren, chemist, get, kettle, together, yesterday, yet," etc.

As a rule the short vowels did not participate in the vowel raising. Jespersen, in Mn. EG, gives some of the above as isolated cases, and says the causal connection with the general shift is doubtful. He says, (p. 246), " /e/ - /i/ ¹⁶ after /j/ in yes, yesterday, yet is often mentioned from Gill 1621 to Batchelor 1809, who has it however in yes only. After k in chemist, now as in Elphinston 1787 both with (e) and (i)." Johnston 1764 has agin, against. Cooper 1685 shows git for get.

[i] for [ɛ]

	LFB	CAA	BEW
deaf	d ɛ f	d ɛ f	di: f

¹⁶[e] = IPA [ɛ]

The NED says "in standard English the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with relief by Prior and Watts."

Jespersen (Mn.EG, p. 264) says, "The same shortening before /f/ in deaf (def)¹⁷ may be explained from the analogy of deafness (consonant-group), as we have (i)¹⁸ in leaf and sheaf."

[æ] for [ɛ]

	LKE	CAA	BFW
keg	kɛg	kɛ ^ɪ g	kæg
terrapin	tæ'rpɪn	tæ'rəpɪnz	tæ'pɪnz
yellow	jɛlə	jɛlə	jælə

In discussing the word yellow, Krapp (II, 93) states, "Walker notes that Sheridan, Hares, Scott and Fry all pronounce this word to rime with tallow, but Walker disapproves this pronunciation and thinks it borders closely on the vulgar. Here again the influence of spelling has spoken decisively against a pronunciation ['jælə] both in England and in America."

For the word terrapin the NED gives the following quotation in 1672. "Every nation gives his particuler ensigne or arms, the Sasquesahanaugh a tarapin or small tortoise." The NED indicates that tarapin is of Algonquin origin.

Brooks (A-GD p. 35) says, "Since the word came into the language in

¹⁷[def] = IPA {dɛf}

¹⁸[i] = IPA (i)

the seventeenth century, the a-forms would seem to be as early as the e-forms."

The pronunciation of keg as [kæg] also goes back to the seventeenth century. The oldest quotation in the NED is 1652, and it says keg is recognised for cag. Walker says keg is vulgarly kag (a as in fat), properly pronounced keg.

[æ] [ɛ] Before R

	LKB	CAA	BFW
there	ʃɛˈr	ʃæˈr	ʃæˈɛ ɹ
there	ʃæˈɛ		ʃaˈɹ
anywhere	ɪnɪˈmæɹ	ɛnɪˈmæˈɪ	ɪnɪˈmɛ

There, where, hair, etc., did not follow the here, ear, tear (n), group in standard English. The latter group normally rose to [i] as in the independent position, and in the group ME.[ir]. Wyld (SEE, p. 174) says, "There, where, etc., must contain ME (ē) from OE. (Saxon) type [ǣ]."

BFW's pronunciation of there as [ʃaɹ] is a sporadic one. If we can accept the view of the scholars that [æi > a:] late in the eighteenth century, then a great many [a] forms such as [ʃaɹ] can be explained on the basis of analogy. Brooks (A-GD p. 37) says, "As is readily seen, in the seventeenth century the words in both 47 and 48¹⁹ had [æ(r)], and thus conditions were ideal for fluctuation between [æ] and [a:]. With later immigrants bringing [a:] into some words of this

¹⁹Words in list 47: star, hearth, harsh, parcel.

Words in list 48: hair, wear, bear, there, where, air, harrow.

class, [æ:] was easily introduced in others where the standard language did not warrant it."

It may be stated here that in words like chair, care, there, where, etc., the British pronunciation today is [ɛ]. However, the southern American form in the first two is usually [æ]. In there [æ] occurs often, and in where occasionally. These forms are not considered to be errors and are listed only to show the trend of pronunciation.

[æ] or [ɛ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
very	vɛrɪ	vɛrɪ	væ::

B.F.W.'s pronunciation of the word very shows two deviations. He follows his usual form of omitting ri [rɪ] syllables in polysyllabic words, such as strawberries, American, etc. His pronunciation of [æ] for [ɛ] suggests the Scotch varray or Old French versi, varai, vrai as listed by the NED.

[ɛ] for [æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
have	hɛ ^{vo} v	hæ ^ɪ v	hæ ^{vo} ɔv
	hæv		h ^ɛ ɛ ^{vo} v
catch	kɛ ^ɪ tʃ	kɛ ^ɪ tʃ	kɛ ^ɪ tʃ
radish	ræ ^ɪ dɪʃɪz	ræ ^ɪ dɪʃɪz	rɛ ^ɪ dɪʃɪz
rather	ræ ^ɪ ʃərz	rɛ ^ɪ ʃɛrz	r ^ɪ ʃə

Walker gives [kætʃ] for catch as the received pronunciation of the day and adds, "This word is almost universally pronounced in the capital like the noun ketch: but this deviation from the true sound of a is only tolerable in colloquial pronunciation, and ought, by correct speakers, to be avoided even in that."

Radish also went through the same cycle of pronunciation as catch. It was commonly, if corruptly, pronounced as if spelled reddish. Nares (1784) and Walker (1791) mention this fact, and Walker adds that the deviation is but small.

Such spellings as theking for thank (1442-55), Jenewery for January in the sixteenth century, have for have, and Shakespeare's rhyming scratch-wretch, throw some light on the pronunciation. LKB shows one pronunciation of [hɛv], while all the other pronunciations of have, of all three informants, show [hæv]. Wyld states that have may be used only in unaccented positions. This may possibly explain LKB's pronunciation of have as [hɛv].

[ɛ] for [æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
chair	tʃæər	tʃɛər	tʃɛə
care	kæər		kɛə
careless	kærlɪs	kɛərɪɪs	kɛrlɪs
scared		skɛərd	skɛəd

Brooks (A-GD p. 34) states that "in the standard pronunciation of the seventeenth century the vowel in these words was [ɛ]." Walker gives [e] (as in fate, fee) for this group.

[eɪ] for [æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
scarce	skɛ ^æ rs	skɛ ^ɔ rs	skɛɪs
scarcely	skɛ ^æ rslɪ	skɛ ^ɔ rsl	skɛɪslɪ
can't	kɛɪ [^] nt		
answer	ænsɔr	æ [^] n ^t sɔr	ẽ ^ɪ nsɔ

Krapp (II, p. 54-5) says, "In the one word scarce the older pronunciation of a as [æ] before r and a consonant apparently survives in a slightly modified form. In the words of similar form sparse, farce, only [a:] occurs. The word scarce is sometimes explained as derived from a form in ME. which had already in that period a long vowel [a:], this vowel regularly developed into later [e:], giving as the M. E. form of this word [ske:rs], the vowel [e:], later lowering before [r] into [ɛ:]. There seems to be no more reason, however, for assuming an original long vowel in ME. for scarce than for sparse, farce."

For the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries such spellings are given by the NED as seace, (sces(e/, skace, skase. The foregoing pronunciations might well come from these spellings. Brooks (A-GD p. 6) adds, "If we can presume lengthening after early loss of r, the a indicated would point to a pronunciation with [e:] in the sixteenth century. Since r seems first to have been lost before s in the south of England (NEG 189), it is possible that the pronunciation might obtain in this section of England at the time of the first settlement of America. Such a form (if it did obtain) must have been provincial, for the NED gives no forms in the seventeenth century pointing to such a pronunciation."

Mr. Brooks has explained in conversation the status of ain't [eɪnt], [keɪnt] for can't, [eɪnt] for aunt by the following diagrams:

17th Century	18th Century
amn't = ænt æ:nt	England, a:nt
aren't = ærnt ænt æ:nt	See U.S.A., eɪnt
can't = kɛnt kɛ:nt	ka:nt
	keɪnt
aunt = ænt æ:nt	a:nt
	eɪnt (Bessie),
	but [ænt] when used alone

[ɔ] for [æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
tassel			tɔːsəl
stamp	stɔmp	stɑ̃mp	stɔːmpt

Krapp (II, p. 143) explains the [ɔ:] forms of tramp and stamp as follows: "The [ɔ] was first unrounded to [a], and this sound in the closed syllable then fronted to [æ]. The process is illustrated by ... the words stomp, tromp, dialect variants of the verbs stamp, tramp." Brooks (A-OD, p. 7) goes further and explains, "But in the case of tramp and stamp the unrounded forms are apparently the earlier. The NED gives no forms of tramp which would indicate rounding; and its first form of stamp is stampe (thirteenth century). It does give staumpe (fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) which would give rise to [ɔ:] forms, though

these [ɔ:] forms never seemed to have occurred in the standard language of the seventeenth century."

[a] for [æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
strap	stræ ^r p	str ^(a) æp	stra'p
wheelbarrow	mi ^r lbæra	miælbæ ^r	miælb a:z
sat	sæt	sæ ^ε t	sæt
master	ma:s	mæs	marstə
wrapt	ræpt	ræ ^r pt	ra'pt
stamp	stɔmp	stæ ^r mp	stɔ'mpt

Wyd (HMCE, p. 257) says, "Cely Papers (1473-88) have marster 'master', which, while it shows that r could not have been pronounced before s, also shows that the vowel was long."

Brooks (A-GD p. 9) suggests such pronunciations as [stra p] for strap can be explained through analogy. He says of such words, "pronounced [æ] and [æ:], and the later immigrants or the influence of the literary language imposing [a:] in some of the words, the [a:] was often introduced in words not justified by British usage. [stra p] for strap may, however, be due to an older form strop."

[ʌ] for [æ] [Br. a]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
rather	ræ ^r ðə rz	ræ ^r ðə rz	rʌðə

The NED gives the spelling rather as Scottish. This may account for the [ɛ] pronunciation. The [ʌ] form is hard to account for unless it occurs through unstressing and subsequent restress. The NED lists no spellings that indicate such a pronunciation.

[æ] for [a]

	LKE	CAA	BFW
jaundis	dʒændəs		dʒæ'ndəz
palm	pam	pam	pæn
psalms	samz	samz	sæ'ɪmz

Much has been said, but no clear explanation has been given, about [a]'s being fronted to [æ]. A summary of the change is as follows: "The [a] and [ā] were preserved on the whole throughout the sixteenth century, although the fronting process may have begun here and there before the end of the century. In the seventeenth century the fronting process was completed, [a] becoming [æ], as at present, [ā] becoming [ē]. In the course of the century [ē] was raised to [ē]. Before certain combinations [æ] was lengthened during the century."²⁰

The modern pronunciation of jaundis fluctuates between [æ] and [ɔ] in cultivated speech. Webster's gives [a] as first and [ɔ] second. Daniel Jones' Pronouncing Dictionary gives the reverse of this. The earlier pronunciations of daunt [dænt], haunt [hænt], and jaunt [dʒænt], and jaundice [dʒændəs] are still common.

The [æ] for [a] in palm and psalm is a matter for disagreement

²⁰H. C. Wyld, Historical Study of the Mother Tongue, p. 316.

among the orthoëpists. Luick contends that the vowel in palm, psalm, etc., was [æ] in the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century. Ekwall says that the vowel through the seventeenth century was [ɔ:]. Kenyon (Am. Pro., p. 172), in speaking of unrounding and fronting says, "As a consequence, Early Modern and Late Modern standard speech up to about 1775 had no [a] sound in the words under consideration, including such words as father, calm, jaunt. Sheridan (1780) shows no [a]. Benjamin Franklin's transcriptions of 1768 have no [a] sounds. E. Hale (1799) has [æ] in balm, gaunt, etc. Walker pronounces palm with the long Italian a as in far.

To summarize, it seems that as early as the seventeenth century words like daunt and raim seem to appear with [æ] vowels. There are various theories why. Luick says that at that time au spellings = [a:], a spellings = [æ:]. In the late eighteenth century these sounds went to [ɔ:] and [a:]. Wright, Ekwall, and others say that in the seventeenth century no [a:] existed, that au spellings = [ɔ:], and that a as in father, path = [æ]. In the late eighteenth century they went to [ɔ:] and [a:]. The latter group say that in the southwest of England there was a tendency to unround [ɔ:] to [a:].

There are two classes of words, consequently. The words with [ɔ:] in standard speech seem to have come from the southwest of England. The words with [a:] in standard speech which seem to represent the older type.

[æ] in hearth

	LKB	CAA	BFW
hearth	h æ θ	h a + θ	h æ̃ ± θ

[æ] in this word would seem to indicate early loss of r, then it

didn't change to [a]. This pronunciation goes back at least to the seventeenth century.

Hearth is not classified in the palm group because of the difference in consonant cluster. EDG states that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the ME. e was very often retained in writing although it went to a before r in the same syllable. "The a then had the same further development as early NE. [æ] from older a in this position viz. it eventually became a through the intermediate stage [æ̃], ... In some words the regular pronunciation has been preserved with retention of the old spelling, as clerk beside Clark, hearth beside harth(e)," etc..

[ɔ] for [a]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
hospital	h a s p ɪ t l	h a s p ɪ t ə l	h ɔ s p ɪ t ɪ /

Ekwall (Formenlehre, p. 51) says of hospital. "Die Dehnung wird von Daines 1640 in warn, warp u.dgl., von Cooper 1685 in off, corn, frost u. dgl., bezeugt. Neben [ɔ:] blieb [ɔ] bewahrt, zunächst auch vor [r]. Mit der Verstummung des [r] wurde [ɔ:] in Wörtern wie for, horn usw. fest; in andern dauert das Schwanken nach fort. Jedoch ist nur [ɔ] gebräuchlich oder jedenfalls [ɔ:] sehr selten in gewissen Wörtern, und zwar besonders in zwei-oder mehrsilbigen wie gospel, hospital, etc., aber auch sonst, wie in doff, Goth."

The excessive lengthening of British [ɒ] to [ɔ] or [ɔ:] perhaps accounts for the American pronunciation. However, in the South of England [ɒ] is not infrequently lengthened.

[o] for []

	LKB	CAA	BFW
morning	mo ^u nɪŋ		
storm	ste'a m	stɔɪ m	stɔɪ ^u wə m
corn	ko ^u n		

Wright (NEG, p. 77) says, "ME o before r belonging to the same syllable was lengthened to [ō] in the seventeenth century, as for, corn, morning, storm, fork, etc."

We know that at the close of the eighteenth century there were two classes of or words = [ɔ] or [o]. In the South of England and some parts of the United States at the beginning of the nineteenth century both sounds fell together under [ɔ:]. However, the foregoing pronunciations may be analogical ones.

[aʊ] for [ɔ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
fought	fɔt	fɔt	fau't

It is probable that this is another unrounded form, following the jaunt class of words. The EDO gives faut, indicating an [aʊ] pronunciation in Northumberland and Durham.

Jespersen (Mn. Eg. p. 312) states, "[ɔ'] also represents original /au/ in some words before a /x/ which has now disappeared.... In fought the spelling has o though ME had a : faught(e), OE feaht or fæht."

[æ] for [ɔ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
haunts			hæ ¹ nts
haunted	hɔ ¹ ntɪd	hæ ¹ ntɪd	hæ ¹ ntɪd

Wyld (ESMT, pp. 334-35) discusses the matter of doublets of [æ] [ɔ] pronunciations of words in this group. He says, "The first point to be clear about is that the pronunciation [ɔ] in any of these words represents an older au. But au or its descendant [ɔ] were not the only forms in use in the seventeenth century. Side by side with these we find also doublets with [æ] which are sometimes given by the same authorities as alternatives to the [ɔ] pronunciation. Thus we find [dænt, hænt, dɪænt]." (See [ɔ] for [æ]).

Further on Wyld says, "The existence of the types of [læns], [lɔns] side by side in the seventeenth century shows that by the side of [laun], which gave rise to the latter, forms such [lan], the ancestor of the former, must have existed, although not recorded, in the sixteenth century. "This proves that in ME the Anglo-French combination -an- before a consonant was not universally diphthongized to [aun], but that a type -[an]- also existed. This probably is also suggested by the fluctuation of ME spelling, which writes both haunten and hanten."²¹

[u] for [ʊ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
book	bʊk	bʊk	buk
took	tʊk	tʊk	tuk

²¹H. C. Wyld, Ibid., p. 335.

Walker gives [u] as in move and mouvoir as the correct pronunciation of took and book. This is a rather unusual pronunciation and it may go back to earlier forms.

[ʌ] for [u]

	CKB	CAA	EFW
look			l ʌ [~] k
took			t ʌ [~] k
soot	s ʌ t	s ʌ t	

Wyld (SHE, pp. 177-8) speaks of the diversity among good speakers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and much difference between them and ourselves, in the distribution of types. He says, "In the fifteenth century there was probably at first only one type [ū];²² later two types [ū, ũ],²³ still later the latter became [a],²⁴ and these two [ū, a] remained the only types till toward the end of the seventeenth century, when, apparently, the third [ũ] developed, by a later shortening of [ū]." Price affirms that soot had [u], Cooper and Jones that it had [ũ] and also a pronunciation [a] which was not good.

Soot was pronounced [s ʌ t] among good speakers within the last century, though that pronunciation is regarded as old-fashioned now.

Walker gives [u] for soot, but adds, "notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Wares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and the professors of this Black Art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the

²²[u] = IPA [u]

²³[ũ] = IPA [ʊ]

²⁴[a] approximates IPA [ʌ] or [ɐ]

irregular."

[ʊ] for [ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
bulge	bʊ ^ʌ ldʒ	bʊ ^ʊ ldʒ	bʊ ^ʊ ldʒ
tusks	tʌ ^ʌ sk	tʌ ^ʌ sk	tʊʃɪz
bulk	bʊlk	bʊ ^ʊ lk	

The [ʊ] form probably represents a late shortening of [u] before [ʊ] became [ʌ] in the sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Hodges, 1644, keeps the early [ʊ]; Walker gives [ʌ]. BFW's pronunciation [tʊʃɪz] is perhaps not historical, although it could follow after the shortening of [u].

[ɔ], [o] for [ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
uneasy	ʌnɪzɪ	ʌ ^ʌ nɪzɪ	θ ^ʌ nɪzɪ
unwrap	ʌn+æpt	ʌn+æ ^ʌ pt	ɔ ^ʌ nra ^ʌ pt

Brooks (A-GL p. 29) in quoting Wiegert states that in Devon "Eine junge Lehnung des me. u. hervorgegangen [ʌ] liegt vor in [ɔ n] (-lucky)..." This type of pronunciation was found in other counties, too.

[e^ʌɪ], [i] for [ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
onions	ʌ ^ɪ njənz	ʌɪnjənz	i ^ʌ ɣənz e ^ʌ ɣənz

Brooks (AGD p. 80) lists onions under the [ɾ] [ɛ] substitutions in the sub-standard pronunciation. The sound heard in the speech of BFW was a little higher and more tense than [ɾ],

The following dates and spellings are listed in the NED.

1556-7	unyonn
1582	uniowns
1475	a hunyn
1545	an unyon
1616-61	oignon
1717	onion
1845	<u>Hood</u> - Lost Heir 12

"He'll be repant--at his child being lost--, and the beef and inguns not done!"

[ou] for [ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
woman	wʌ ^o mən	wɔ ^u mən	woum ən

The [ʌ] pronunciation represents a late shortening from [u]. [ou] pronunciations probably result from spelling influence.

[ɪ], [ɛ] for [ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
just	dʒ ʌ st	dʒ ʌ st	dʒ ɛ ^o st j ɛ. s
justice	dʒ ʌ st ɪ s	dʒ ʌ st ɪ s	dʒ ɛ st ɪ s
touch	t ʌ ⁱ tʃ	t ʌ ⁱ tʃ	t ɛ ɪ tʃ
such	s ʌ ^r tʃ		s ɪ tʃ

Brooks (A-GD p. 30), in discussing this class of pronunciations, says, "We are perhaps not to attach too much importance to whether [ɛ] or [ɪ] occurs. The transcriptions given above of such²⁵ may indicate fluctuation between these two vowels. There is considerable fluctuation between them even in the English dialects."

Krapp (II, 165), in speaking of these variants in early New England speech, says, "the list was never large and the words probably never had much vogue in cultivated speech."

[u] for [ʌ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Russia	rʌʃə	rʌʃə	ruʃɪ

Wright (NES, pp. 42-43) states, "ME. u, of whatever origin, became a in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, but in the dialects of the North of England and in many of the Midland dialects it has remained down to the present day. The [u] in this word seems to point to an earlier pronunciation; on the other hand it may be a spelling influence. In the German speech of today this sound is the usual one."

Unaccented [æ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Carolina	kærlənə	kɪləɪnə	kəlaɪnə

Wyld (HMCE, p. 262), in discussing sounds in unaccented positions,

²⁵[sɛtʃ]
[sɪtʃ]

says, "The early spellings, and even the late spellings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries show a more widespread tendency to weaken a to [ɪ]²⁶ than at present prevails in Received Standard. Many of the spellings from each of the centuries, represent pronunciations which it is true still obtain in English, but only in Regional or class dialects.... It is most probable that an antecedent stage to the front vowel, written e, or more often i, was [æ], This was apparently raised to a sound intermediate between [ɛ, ɪ], and from this stage the differentiation into a full [ɪ] on the one hand, or [ə] on the other, took place." After the weakening of r in this position it is probable that a followed the same course as in other unaccented positions." Although this change usually took place in final positions, at the same time in rapid speech, it is possible to get this pronunciation earlier in the word.

[ɪ] for [ə]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
china	tʃ ɪ̃ ˈɪ n ə	tʃ ɪ̃ ˈɪ n ə	tʃ ɪ̃ ˈɪ n ɪ
soda	səˈd ə		sɒd ɪ
Martha	mɑr θ ə	mɑr θ ɪ	mɑ : θ ɪ
Georgia	dʒ ɔ rdʒ ə	dʒ ɔ rdʒ ɪ	dʒ ɪː dʒ ɪ
Florida	flaˈr ɪ d ə	flar ɪ d ɪ	flæː d ɪ
Russia	r ʌ ʃ ə r	r ʌ ʃ ə	ru ʃ ɪ

The discussion above explains such pronunciations as [sɒd ɪ] for [sɒd ə].

²⁶[ɪ] = IPA [ɪ]

Krapp (II pp. 250-1), in discussing unaccented forms says, "Perhaps in this group should be included the pronunciation of final unstressed a as [ɪ] instead of [ə]. The latter is now the only standard pronunciation, a final unstressed [ɪ] occurring only in words written with i, as Missouri, Cincinnati. In popular use, however, [ɪ] is common in Cuba, Martha, etc. The Spelling Sary for Sarah indicates the pronunciation in Watertown Records, p. 81 (1663). For Billerica the spelling Bitericy occurs in the Groton Records, p. 79 (1683). For Rebecca the spelling Rebeccy occurs in Dedham Records, V. 192 (1686). Beneset, p. 147, Mennys, p. 91, Bradford, pp. 19-28, all give Barbara, Barbary and barberry as sounding alike.

In the dictionary of 1806, Webster recorded taffeta and taffety as both good forms of this word, but taffety was dropped in the dictionary of 1828.

Such forms as these discussed by Krapp were evidently brought over by the early settlers. The dates indicate that such pronunciations were used in England in American colonial times.

[ɪ] for [aɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
climb	<i>Klaɪm</i>	<i>Klaɪm</i>	klɪːm

The NED gives the following forms. OE. climb an, MHG Klimben, Klimmen. Further it says, "From the ambiguity of the spelling it is often uncertain whether climbe, clymb, climb, clyme in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries meant [klɪm]²⁷ or [kləɪm]."²⁸ This may go back to

²⁷[klɪm] = IPA [klɪm]

²⁸[kləɪm] = IPA [kləɪm]

an earlier form, for the pronunciation [klɪm] would seem to be a survival of the form with the short vowel.

In 1570 Levine spells the verb to climb as climme. Walker gives only [klaɪm].

[aɪ] for [ɔɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
boiled	bɔɪld	bɔɪld	ba:ɪld
spoiled	spɔɪld	spɔɪld	spa:ɪlt
joints	dʒɔɪnts	dʒɔɪnts	dʒa:ɪnts
boil	bɔɪls		ba:ɪl
joined	dʒɔɪnd	dʒɔɪnd	dʒaɪnd
hoist	hɔɪst	hɔɪst	haɪst

From early in the sixteenth century ME. [i] began to be diphthongized and by the last half of the seventeenth century it reached the diphthong [aɪ] or [ɛɪ]. In this stage it was identical with oi, the Old French diphthong. Pope and Dryden made such rhymes as design: join: lie: joy. The lines from Gray:

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
 Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
 Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
 The short and simple annals of the poor.²⁹

Wyld (SHE, p. 198), cites Kenrick in 1778 saying "that it is an affectation to pronounce boil and join, otherwise than bile, jine, and yet it is 'a vicious custom in common conversation' to use this sound in

²⁹ Thomas Gray (1716-1771), "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

oil, toil, which thereby 'are frequently pronounced exactly like isle, tile. This shows that the new pronunciation [ɔr] had not yet been extended to all words."

Walker gives boil as pronounced like the o in for and the i in pin, thus getting [ɔɪ].

Brooks (AGD, p. 32) says, "[aɪ] is of course the pronunciation in the standard language until well into the eighteenth century."

Kenyon (Am. Pro., p. 210) says, "In fact [haɪst] in general rural usage is a different word from [hɒɪst], which no cow or horse would understand."

It is interesting to note that only the oldest informant uses [aɪ] in this type of word, and then only half the time. Many of his pronunciations show the NE. [ɔɪ] for this class. The other two informants use [ɔɪ] or some variant of the diphthong.

[ɪ] for [aɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
oblige	əblaɪdʒd	əblaɪdʒ	əblɪɪdʒ

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the word oblige was commonly pronounced with [ɪ]. On the other hand, Sir Richard Verney and others write obliged so that it suggests [aɪ]. Wyld (HMCE, p. 226) says, "As may be inferred from the above spelling of Verney and others, the word was also pronounced with a diphthongal sound, [aɪ] as now, even in their day. The old ³⁰ pronunciation survived among some speakers far into the nineteenth century. It has been said that the dying out,

³⁰[ɪ] - IPA [ɪ]

even during the eighteenth century, of the old pronunciation is due to the influence of Lord Chesterfield, who it is alleged warned his son against [ī] in this word. The vulgar man--even his pronunciation of proper words carries the mark of the beast along with it. He calls the earth yearth; he is oblidged, not obliged to you'. The plain meaning of this written 1748 is that [obl aɪdʒ] is the vulgar pronunciation, and some other--presumably [obl ī dʒd]--the polite pronunciation."

Pope rhymes obliged with besieged.

[a], [ɛ], [æ] for [aʊ]

	LAB	CAA	BFW
down	dæ ¹ ʊn	dæ ^v ʊn	dæ ^v ʊn
gown	gɛ ² ʊn	gæ ² ʊn	ga ¹ æ ^v ʊn
drouth	dræ ^v ʊθ	draʊθ	dra ¹ ʊ ¹ θ
house	hæ ² ʊs	haʊs	haʊ ¹ s
fouls	fa ¹ əlz		

Such variants as the above are common in the speech of all three informants, and it seems as if there is some historical background for such pronunciation. The Old English and Middle English pronunciations was [a] in this class of words and was finally diphthongized to modern [aʊ]. Wyld (EMCE, p. 230) states that, "The actual process probably began, as in the case of ME. [ī], by a differentiation of the first and latter parts of the long vowel into tense and slack respectively, a condition which may be expressed by [ū̃].³¹ The first element in the homogeneous diphthong was then lowered to [o], and this was subsequently

³¹[ū̃] = IPA [u]

unrounded, which resulted in a diphthong approximately the same as that in use today in Received Standard. The whole series would thus be:--[ū-ū̃-ou-au-*au*].---In the dialects of the North no diphthongization has taken place, and 'house' is still pronounced [hūs], with a single vowel, although various sounds, all of an ū-like character, are heard in different areas. In some parts of Yorkshire, on the other hand, diphthongization apparently took place, but the second element of the diphthong was lost, and the remaining vowel lengthened, so that instead of [h*au*s] we get [(h)*a*s]. Again, in some parts of Lancashire the development seems to have been [h*au*s - h*æ*us - (h)ε us - ε" s -- ē s], the last being actually in use. In Middle Class London Cockney the first element of the diphthong has been fronted, and a typical mark of the beast, as Lord Chesterfield would call it, in certain circles, is the pronunciation [h*æ*us]."

The orthoëpists disagree slightly as to when the diphthongization began. Zachrisson suggests that during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it had begun. Salesbury (1547) and Hunt (1569) seem to describe the sound as made up of two elements.

In 1658 Wallis says of the sound in foul, house, etc., "obscuriori sono efferuntur; sono nempe composito ex o vel u obscuris, et w."

Whether the pronunciations of the three informants can be traced to these former pronunciations cannot be said, but the historical [*ɔ*, *ε*] element is of interest. Our fronted vowel probably represents general south of England development and was brought over that way.

[ɪ] for [e] [eɪ]

LKB	CAA	BFW
always		l s

Ekwall (Formenlehre, p. 72) says, "ai > [ɪ]"³² in always, captain, etc., [ɪ] ist sicher im 17. Jahrh. bezeugt. Calais tritt schon im Frühme als Calles, Callis auf.

[æ] for [eɪ]

LKB	CAA	BFW
paillings	peɪ / ɪ ɪ ŋ z	pæ l ɪ ŋ z

Bright explains such pronunciations as the above through the change in the diphthong. In MEG, (p. 53) he states, "Early ME. ei, also written ey, was of various origins, and in most cases it became ai, also written ay, about 1500." In MEG, (p. 57) he goes on to say, "The ai became æi about the end of the sixteenth century at the same time that a became æ. And then æi became ei in the seventeenth century, and thus fell together with the ei from M. E. ā. This falling together of the two sounds sometimes gave rise to a being written for ai, as dalie for daille, etc.; and ai for a. It is sometimes assumed that the development was as follows:--æi from older ai became monophthongized to æ̃ during the sixteenth century. The æ̃ was then raised to ẽ³³ by the end of the sixteenth or early part of the seventeenth century, and thus fell together with ẽ from ME. ā. And then the ẽ from both sources was diphthongized to ei during the seventeenth century." It is just possible that this represents a survival; however, [eɪ] is rarely treated in this way in modern speech.

³² [ɪ] = IPA [ɪ]

³³ [ẽ] = IPA [i]

[i] for [eɪ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
drain	dre ^v ɪ nɪ n		drind

The MED records the form drean(e) for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

[e] for [u] or [ʊ]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
poor	p ^u ːr	p ^ɔ ːʊːr	poːː
		poː	poː
			pour
your(s)	jʊːr		jouːːr
			joːːrn
sure	ʃ uːr	ʃʊːr	ʃ eːːə
	ʃ ʊ rɪ		ʃ eːːʊ
pure			pjeuːlɪ
blew	blɪːu	blu	bloːːd

Such forms as [bloːːd] are probably analogical, not historical; however, in Bishop Latimer's Sermons (1549) there is a spelling bloud. This seems to be evidence that blowed for blew has some historical background.

Wright (NEG, p. 83) explains such words as sure, cure by saying, "ME. ū, of whatever origin, remained in early NE. before r + a consonant. In the late seventeenth century an ə was developed between the ū and the

r, which gave rise to the diphthong u later oə. The o then had the same further development as the oə from ME \bar{o} and \bar{o}^{35} before r, that is, it became \bar{o} [$\bar{o}ə$] in the standard southern pronunciation in the latter half of the eighteenth century."

On page 81 he states that either [oə] or [uə] were in good usage. "M.E. \bar{o} normally became \bar{u} toward the end of the fifteenth century, but it probably remained before final r. According to the sixteenth and seventeenth century writers on pronunciation, the \bar{o} must have become \bar{u} before r just as in other positions, but not too much importance can be attached to their statements, because in the description of sounds all such writers were often usually influenced by the spelling. We therefore assume that between the \bar{o} and the r, an ə was developed in the seventeenth century, which gave rise to the diphthong . When preceded by a labial the oə normally became uə, and in the present standard southern pronunciation oə beside uə is still often heard, as in boor, moor, poor." Wright goes on to say that in present standard speech the [ə] has now been added to [oə] and [uə].

Daniel Jones' Pronouncing Dictionary gives [u, o, ɔ] forms for present English; however, it seems that in American English [u] or [ɔ] forms predominate.

[ɔ] for [ju]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
ewe	ju ^u	jo ^u uz	jo: ^u ^

Erasm (Formenlehre, p. 44), says, "Neben ewe stand bis ins 18. Jahrh.

³⁵ \bar{o} = IPA [ɔ]

die Nebenform yowe [< ae. cowa mit steigendem Diphthong.] Luick says, "Nur im älteren Neuenglischen finden sich chow, shrow, yowe, für chew, shrew, ewe."³⁴

[ɔ] for [ju]

	LKB	CAA	BFW
chew	tʃ ^ɪ u	tʃ ^ɪ u	tʃɔ

Wilhelm Viëtor - (Elemente Phonetik, p. 75) says, "Etymologisch erklärliches Schwanken nach o: (ou), vereinzelt nach ɔ:, zeigen vom 16. bis 18. Jh. chow, sewer, shrewd, etc., wie einige andere Wörter, die jetzt ganz oder teilweise zum ou übergetreten sind, shew = show, sew, strew."³⁵

[ɔ] for [a]

"Before r-groups, on the other hand, we fairly often find [ɔ̄] for a. Thus E.D.Gr. quotes [ɔ̄] for ar in park, part, starve, and others from Gloucestershire, in barn from Staffordshire and Worcestershire ... etc. This [ɔ̄] for a before r dates far back, and cannot be placed on a level with the deep a or [ɔ̄] in words like grass, half, common in vulgar pronunciation.... Cooper and Writing Scholar's Companion give Chorles for Charles among barbarous forms. Brown 1700 has chauter for charter; 1707 it is transcribed as chaurter. Horn, Untersuchungen, p. 23, points out the spellings laurde for lard from the 15th cent., chaurge for charge

³⁴Karl Luick, Historische Grammatik der englischen Sprache, p. 639.

³⁵W. Viëtor, Elemente Phonetik, p. 75.

from the 16th cent., and lawder for larder from the 16th cent., (N.E.D.). In Horn's opinion these spellings prove that M.E. au had developed to an a-sound, and that therefore au and ar did not differ much in pronunciation, the result being that au(r) could be written for ar and vice versa. He does not think that au in laurde, etc., really denotes an open [\bar{a}] or [au]. The dialectal [l A A rd] for lard in West Somerset ..., however, tells in favor of the opinion that written forms like chaurge, laurde really reflect a change $a > [\bar{a}]$ or [au] before r-groups."³⁶

The foregoing error, although not found in the speech of the three informants, is common in many parts of the South. It is listed here as a matter of linguistic interest.

³⁶E. Ekwall, Dr. Jones's Practical Phonography, p. LXXIX.

SUMMARY

The most outstanding evidence of general American influence is found in the use of r. Full retroflexion is shown in the following table showing the percentage of occurrence:

	LKB	CAA	BFW
Stressed vocalic <u>r</u> , as in <u>bird</u>	100	98	50
Unstressed vocalic <u>r</u> (final) as in <u>father</u>	98	61	18
Unstressed vocalic <u>r</u> (not final) as in <u>yesterday</u>	62	67	30
Post vocalic <u>r</u> , as in <u>barn</u>	87	80	22

The foregoing figures show the smallest amount of retroflexion in the speech of the oldest informant, B.F.W. The middle-aged informant shows a mixture, while the youngest informant, L.K.B., shows a predominant amount of strong retroflexion. These figures indicate that the southern influence is dying out in the younger generation.

All three informants frequently substituted [ɛ] for [ɪ]; this is a southern characteristic. Many times [ɪ] is backed and rounded to [ɤ] or [ʊ].

[ɛ] goes to [ɪ] before [n] in the speech of L.K.B. and B.F.W. C.A.A. shows a tendency to lower [ɛ] in this position. All three show an interchange of [æ, ɛ] in such words as there. B.F.W. says [ɪ] in get, kettle, and yesterday.

The modifications of [æ] take the forms of nasalization, diphthongizations and triphthongization.

No examples are found of the southern error of substituting [ɔ] for [ɑ] in the position of ar + a consonant, or final, not preceded by a [w]-sound as in hard. In the dog class of words [ɔ] is more frequent

than [æ]. This pronunciation is common in each dialect, but more prevalent in the South.

B.F.W. and C.A.A. substitute [æ] for [ɔ] in haunt. This pronunciation is both G. A. and southern. L.K.B. sometimes raises to [o] or [oʊ] as in on, showing a more strictly southern characteristic.

The error of fronting [ʊ] to [ʌ] is felt in the speech of B.F.W., in took. All three say [bʊlk] for bulk.

The southern pronunciation of [u] predominates in the broom class of words.

No examples of the southern error of diphthongizing [ɜ] to [ɜɪ] are found in words like bird.

In the use of [ɪ] or [ə] in unaccented syllables as ace, ice, less, es, ed, etc., the G. A. and southern influences are mixed. Perhaps the southern influence is slightly stronger here than the G. A. In final a, ah syllables as soda, Sarah, L.K.B. uses [ə] (with one exception); C.A.A. and B.F.W. use [ɪ] consistently. The [ɪ] form is more G. A. than southern, for the southerner will analogically use [ə].

B.F.W. uses the dialectal [aɪ] for [ɔɪ] in words like boil.

The unstressed final [o] frequently goes to [ə] in the speech of all three. A few examples of [r] substitutions are listed as in swallow.

The initial element of the [aɪ] phoneme seldom goes to [æ] as is commonly supposed; some variant of [a] is the more common pronunciation. The second element is usually omitted or spoken with an exponential value. This treatment of [aɪ] is more southern than G. A.

All three speakers show a great deal of variation on each element of all the diphthongs. The final element carries the burden of change, chiefly through the principle of omission. For example, [eɪ] may be modified in

the following ways, [$a^{>I}$, a^{-I} , a^{\neq} , a^{\perp} , a], etc.

Another evidence of the southern speech influence is the pronunciation of [ju] instead of [u] after [t, d, n] as in tune, due, new. All three informants follow this rule. No examples of such pronunciations as [sjut] for suit are listed.

All three consistently omit final [t, d] and certain members of final consonant clusters. These omissions are more prevalent in the South. [n] is substituted for [ŋ] with few exceptions. [l] is omitted by all three in such words as self, showing another southern speech habit. [ɹ] is used instead of [w] in wh spellings. This pronunciation is common in both G. A. and southern speech. No examples of [ʃ > d] or [θ > t] are listed, except C.A.A.'s pronunciation of fifth [$f_I ft$].

L.K.B. shows more nasality than the other two speakers.

The three show a great amount of voicing, particularly on [t] when t comes between voiced sounds as in butter. Only one example of full unvoicing is found. Rounding and unrounding are found in both G. A. and southern speech. All three informants show a few examples of each.

Metathesis of r is found in pretty and apron.

A few examples of aphesis and svarabhakti are listed as eleven [lɛvən], elm [ɛlɔm].

All three informants show careless articulation and enunciation, B.F.W. being more careless than the other two. More substandard pronunciations are found in B.F.W.'s record than in those of L.K.B. and C.A.A.

Many historical pronunciations are listed, the majority of which are found in the speech of B.F.W., C.A.A. shows more than the youngest informant, L.K.B.

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BIOGRAPHY

Johnnye Akin Fenn was born in Haynesville, Louisiana, November 17, 1905. After being graduated from the local high school, she attended Emerson College, Boston, whence she received the degree of Bachelor of Literary Interpretation in 1927. During the summer of 1929 she attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York City. She attended the University of Iowa from February till August, 1931. She then taught for two years at Huntingdon College, Montgomery, Alabama. From this institution she received in 1933 the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the fall of that year she entered the graduate school of Louisiana State University, working toward the degree of Master of Arts. The degree was conferred in 1935. While attending Louisiana State University she was a teaching fellow for one year in the Department of Speech. Her Master's thesis, Radio Diction, was written under the guidance of Dr. C. M. Wise. During the summers of 1934, 1935, and 1936 she attended school at the University of Michigan. In 1936, she received from this institution the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Linguistics. She became a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Louisiana State University in 1937.

EXAMINATION AND THESIS REPORT

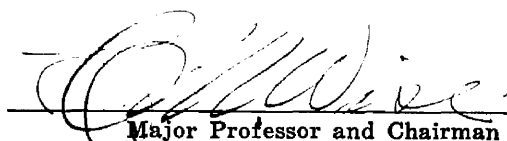
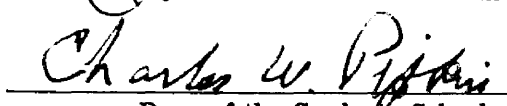
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Major Field: Speech

Title of Thesis: The Speech of Haynesville, Louisiana, at Three Age Levels

Approved:

Date:


Major Professor and Chairman

Dean of the Graduate School

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

